Ex Dono Authoris.

A

Compendious View

Of the late

TUMULTS & TROUBLES

In This

KINGDOM,

BY WAY OF

ANNALS

For SEVEN YEARS:

VIZ.

From the beginning of the 30th, to the End of the 36th Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *Charles* II. of Blessed Memory.

By *J. W.* Esq; [By James Wright]

——— *Longa est Injuria: Longæ Ambages: Sed summa sequar Fastigia Rerum.*
Vir. Æn. I.

London, Printed by *Edw. Jones*, for *S. Lownds*, over against *Exeter Exchange* in the *Strand*, 1685.

To the Right Honourable

HENRY Earl of *Clarendon*,

Vicount *Cornbury*, and

Baron HIDE of *Hindon*:

One of the Lords of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy-Council.

MY LORD,

I Present your Lordship with a small *Compendium* of many Great and Strange Revolutions; The Greatest, perhaps, that ever happen'd in *England*,

in ſo ſhort a ſpace of Time. A Tempeſtuous ſeaſon, in which ſome Waves have daſht againſt your Lordſhip, thô of ſo eminent a Character for Loyalty and Goodneſs. But when Princes themſelves ſuffer, 'tis the beſt Subjects Glory to ſuffer with them. This, My Lord, was no New thing to your Lordſhip, who was, in a manner, born a Sufferer for Monarchy, and whoſe Blooming Years had the Honour to ſhare in the ſame Exile with your King. 'Tis ſtrangely fatal to conſider, that thoſe againſt whom the diſaffected Party

Party made of late, the Lowdeſt outcry, were *Old Cavaliers*: A Word almoſt forgotten, had not that Occaſion brought it again to Memory. It ſeems, there needs no more than to read the Faction backwards, and one may ſee by their falſe Clamours, who were the Kings beſt Miniſters and Friends. 'Twas the true Honour and Allegiance of that *Auguſt Aſſembly* in which your Lordſhip made one of the Better Part, that has Eternized the Fame of *Englands Baronage*, and made it Glorious and beloved for ever. No

will Posterity forget a just Applause to the Illustrious Name of *Clarendon,* when they read it in the List of those *Truly Noble Peers,* who in Duty to the Crown and Royal Family, incurr'd the Angry Vote of a numerous, a Violent, and Over-daring Party. Your Lordship being so far, and so honourably, concern'd in the History of these Times, it is my Ambition to take this Occasion to declare my self,

My Lord,

Your Lordships,

Most Obedient Humble Servant,

James Wright.

THE Preface.

THere are some Scandals so Gross, that the Bare Repetition of them is a sufficient Refutation, and manifestation of their Falsehood. In like manner some Actions are so unwarrantable to all men of Reason, that only to relate them is to disgrace the Actors, and those Principles that occasion'd such extravagant behaviour.

Such I esteem the factious Tumults and Riotous Proceedings, which of late Years have disturb'd the Quiet of so many honest Men and Loyal Subjects, to the Terror of this, and Amazement of all the Neighboring Nations.

The Vehemency of which Revolutions did appear too like that of Naples *in the Year* 1647. *'Tis true, these were not so suddain, nor altogether so Bloody; which must be ascribed to the Almighty Power and Goodness of God, and the Vigilant Prudence of His late Majesty of glorious Memory. We see what the Party offer'd,*

Not

Not to mention the Street-Tumults; How like were the Riots at our Guild-Hall *to those at their Church of the* Carmelites*! And to their tumultuous burning the* Gabellers Goods, *I think I may, not unaptly, compair our burning the* Pope, *and other Burnings. And to parallel their* Massaniello, *a poor Fisherman, but of stupendious Authority, had not we also, a little Creature of as Low and obscure Quality (bateing his assumed Cassok) who was as much adored, and I may say, almost Deifyed by the Rabble.*

I am heartily sorry and asham'd to think That the chief Disparity

between

between their Case and ours, will appear to the Disadvantage of the English. *For what the* Neapolitans *did, they were induced to on the sole Account of their grievous and Intolerable Gabells; but we a free and happy People, became Seditious, and so very unquiet, for no present Cause, but only future apprehensions, and (as the Event has shewed 'em to be) meer Chimærical and empty Fears.*

(*But praised be God,*) *Peoples Eyes begin to be open, and time has apply'd a* Collyrium *that makes us see cleerly through the Pretences and Umbrage that was raised to serve a Faction. It is*

easy

eaſy now to diſtinguiſh the ſtalking horſe from the Fowler that ſculks behind. Which thing of late Years, many either cou'd not, or wou'd not ſee, being inwardly as Purblind, as he was outwardly that miſled 'em.

And in this I think the Nation is not a little obliged to the Excellent Author of the Obſervator; *A perſon who may be compared to ſome Pictures, that are placed too neer the ſight to diſcover their true value. I am confident that the next Age, who will behold him at a more advantagious and impartial Diſtance, will have a truer and far greater eſteem of his*

his Merits. I do not at all admire (but think it extream natural) that the Disloyal Party and their Adherents do hate him with such a perfect hatred. How could they Possibly do otherwise to one who discovers their Cheat, and puts 'em by from what they had been so long designing, when they were arrived almost to the very Day of Execution.

The Subject of this little Book (most of which was Printed before His late Majesty fell ill) is only to remember, in a short Abstract, what strange and unwarrantable Proceedings have been within the space of Seven Years lately past,

paſt, with what Heats they were tranſacted, how Truth and Loyalty were run down with noiſe and Cant, and how People were ſcared out of their Wits with ſuch Monſtrous Legends, *that had not we who are now alive ſeen it with our Eyes, who would have believed it? Poſterity will ſcarce credit the folly of their Anceſtors; or if they do, they will bluſh to think an* Engliſhman *cou'd be ſo far impoſed upon.*

The Memory of theſe things ought to keep People from Runing upon the ſame Shelves and Sands, where formerly we were in Danger to have periſht.

He

He that would give a Punctual and Particular Account of all the Narratives, Diſcoveries, Tryals, Executions, Speeches, Votes, Accuſations, Examinations, Commitments, Tumultuous Elections, Petitions, Ryots, Libells, *and* Seditious Attempts *of all ſorts, during the ſaid time, muſt write a Hiſtory more Voluminous than* Fox *or* Hollinſhead. *I pretend not therefore to obſerve all particulars that happen'd in this ſpace of time, but, only thoſe which I thought moſt Material, and of greateſt Note.*

What I have related, was ſet down every thing at the time when

when it happen'd. Meer matter of Fact: without any Reflections, otherwise than as the thing it self does reflect to the Dishonour of that Faction which has occasion'd all these past Troubles, and to the Glory of that God who has deliver'd us out of the Danger.

I hope those who have been seduced and misled by Specious pretences, into ill Actions (as Charity bids me think there are many such) will by reflection on the past, see, and abhor their Errors.

They need not blush to Repent and Confess such faults, which some of Note and Quality have done

done already. Heaven is full of those that have been Converts; But the Impenitent must fill another place, where it will be a Double Hell *to remember that they might once have received Grace and pardon, but refused it.*

A BRIEF
Hiſtorical Account
Of the
PUBLICK TRANSACTIONS
During the 30th Year of the Reign of
KING *CHARLES* II.
Anno Dom. 1678.

I Deſign, in the Method obſerved by Annaliſts, to commit to memory the Publick Tranſactions during the 30th Year of His Majeſty's Reign; a Year which ſeems remarkable, and to promiſe more than uſual, ſince that number hath been more than once ſignal in the courſe of His Royal Life. In the 30th Year of this Century (1630) He

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was Born; the 30th day of *May* compleated the first day of His Age; on the 30th day of *January* He began His Reign; in the 30th Year of His Age (1660.) He was by the miraculous Providence of God, restored to the possession of His Three Kingdoms after a long and barbarous Exile.

In the beginning of this Year we find the Parliament sitting; The King had newly made a Speech to both Houses, the substance of which was, 'That for their satisfaction 'he had made such Alliances with *Holland* 'as are for the preservation of *Flanders*, and 'which cannot fail of that end, unless pre-'vented by the want of due Assistances to 'support those Alliances, or by the small 'regard the *Spaniards* themselves must have 'to their own Preservation; That he cannot 'suspect the want of assistance by reason of 'their repeated Engagements, that a War, 'which must be the necessary consequence 'of those Alliances, ought neither to be 'Prosecuted by halves, nor want such as-'surances of perseverance as may give him 'encouragement to persue it; that He had 'used all means possible by a Mediation to 'have procured an Honourable and safe 'Peace, knowing how preferable such a 'Peace would have been to any War; that

'this

'this Kingdom muſt neceſſarily own the 'vaſt benefits it has received by Peace, 'whilſt its Neighbours only have yet ſmar-'ted by the War; but finding a Peace no 'longer to be hoped for by fair means, it 'ſhall not be his fault if it be not obtain'd 'by force; that for this reaſon he has re-'call'd his Troops out of *France*, and con-'ſider'd that we cannot have leſs Forces 'on our part than 90 Sail of Capital Ships, 'and 30 or 40 Thouſand Land-men, that 'he is contented that ſuch Monys as ſhall 'be given to theſe uſes, be appropriated 'as ſtrictly as they can deſire; that he hath 'directed ſuch larger dimenſions for 'the Building the New Ships as will coſt 'him above 100000 *l.* more than the Act 'allows; that for repairing the Old Fleet 'and buying Stores, *&c.* He hath expend-'ed a great deal more than 200000 *l.* He 'hath born the charge of a Rebellion in '*Virginia*, and a New War with *Algiers*; 'that he ſtands engaged to the Prince of '*Orange* for his Neices Portion; that he 'cannot be able to maintain his conſtant 'neceſſary Eſtabliſhments without the New 'Impoſition on Wines be continued; that 'to remove all ſorts of Jealouſies he hath 'Married his Neice to the Prince of *Orange*,

'thereby giving full assurances never to 'suffer that Princes Interest to be ruin'd, 'if assisted as he ought to be, to preserve 'them; that he expects from them a plen-'tiful supply suitable to such great occa-'sions, and that these considerations being 'of the greatest Importance that ever con-'cern'd the Kingdom, he would therefore 'have them enter immediately upon them 'without suffering any other business what-'soever to divert 'em. Before the Parlia-ment proceeded to Answer this Speech, they Sate on part of the 30th of *January* the Aniversary Fast, and then Voted 70000 *l.* for a solemn Burial of his late Majesty King *Charles* I. and to erect a Monument for the said Prince of Glori-ous Memory, the said Sum to be rais'd by a Two Months Tax, to begin at the expiration of the present Tax for Build-ing Ships. This, tho' in truth, an Affair to which the Nation has stood obliged this 29 Years, yet being never mention'd till yesterday, (when first moved in the House of Commons by my Lord *O-Brian* Eldest Son to the Earl of *Tumond*, and whose Son lately had Marry'd my Lord Treasurers Daughter) seem'd surprizing.

The next Day being the 31 of *January*, the

the Houſe of Commons in return to the Kings Speech, preſented their Addreſs to His Majeſty at *White-hall*, containing thanks for his care expreſt for the preſervation and Encouragement of the Proteſtant Religon in concluding a Marriage between his Niece and the Prince of *Orange*, beſeech him not to admit of any Treaty of Peace whereby the French King ſhall be left in poſſeſſion of any greater Dominion or power than is left him by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty; that both on our parts and the parts of the Confederates, no Ship nor Veſſel may be admitted to come out of any Port of *France*, but that the Ships and Men be ſeized and the Goods deſtroy'd; that he would pleaſe to provide that none of the parties who ſhall joyn in this Alliance and Confederacy againſt *France*, depart from the ſaid Alliance, till the ſaid King be reduced to the ſaid Treaty; that neither we nor the Confederates admit any Trade with *France*, or ſuffer any Goods to be Imported from thence on pain of Forfeiture; that His Majeſty in making ſuch Confederacies as neceſſary for attaining theſe ends ſhall never doubt of the affections of the People: Laſtly they renew their former proteſtations and engagements to perſevere in the proſecution of the ſaid

War, and when he ſhall be pleas'd to Impart ſuch Alliances and Confederacies to them in Parliament to give ſuch ready aſſiſtances upon all occaſions as may bring the War to a happy concluſion.

To this Addreſs the King return'd the following Anſwer in Writing, which was read in the Houſe of Commons the 4th of *February*. 'That he was not a little ſur-'priz'd to find ſo much inſerted there of 'what ſhould not be, and ſo little of what 'ſhould; that his Speech was to both Houſes 'joyntly, and the return ought to be from 'both; That in the Addreſs of the 20th of *May* 'laſt you did invite him to a League 'offenſive and defenſive with *Holland* againſt 'the French King, and for the preſerving the 'Spaniſh *Netherlands*, and upon his Declara-'ration of ſuch Alliances aſſured ſuch ſpee-'dy aſſiſtances as may fully Anſwer the oc-'caſion; that he hath made ſuch Alliances, 'yet finds no return but the Old promiſes 'upon new Conditions, and ſo He may be 'uſed to Eternity ſhould he ſeem ſatisfied 'with ſuch proceedings; that on the 28th 'of *May* laſt, he told you how highly he 'was offended at the great Invaſion of his 'Prerogative, yet you take no notice of it, 'but add to your former ill conduct new In-'vaſions;

'vasions; you desire him to oblige his Confe-
'derates never to consent to a Peace till the
'most Christian King be reduced to the *Py-*
'*renean* Treaty, a Determination fitting
'only for God Almighty, since none but He
'can tell the terms of Peace who knows the
'event of War; You desire him not to suffer
'a Ship of theirs to come from *France* under
'pain of Confiscation, not excepting Allies,
'Prince, or Ambassadors (if any among
'them); that he does not believe any Assem-
'bly of Men ever gave so great and publick
'a provocation to the whole World with-
'out so much as considering to provide one
'Ship, Regiment, or penny towards justi-
'fying it; that however if by your assist-
'ance he may be put into Armes sufficient for
'such a Work, He will not be weary till
'Christendom be restored to such a Peace,
'that it shall not be in the power of any one
'Prince to disturb it; that the Rights of
'making and managing War and Peace are
'in His Majesty, and if you think he will
'depart from any part of that Right, you are
'mistaken; the Reins of Government are in
'his hands, and he hath the same care to pre-
'serve them there, as to preserve his own
'Person; he keeps both for his Peoples pro-
'tection and safety, and that if this House

'will encourage His Majeſty to go further 'in Alliances, you muſt conſider of raiſing 'ſpeedy ſupplies; for from the conſidera-'tion of thoſe he muſt take his meaſures.

Some things of note however were done before the Supply was concluded; The Houſe of Commons took off all written Protections, which had been by ſome Members granted to ſuch as were not really their Servants, to an incredible number; Voting no Protection allowable to any but their Menial Servants, actually in Service, and that without a written Certificate.

And now was the Earl of *Shaftsbury* releas'd from his Confinement in the *Tower*, where he had been cloſe Priſoner ever ſince laſt Spring, and reſtored to his place in Parliament, having firſt made the following Submiſſion at the Lords Bar, *Feb.* 25. *viz.*

1. *I do acknowledge that my endeavouring to maintain that this Parliament was Diſſolved, was an ill adviſed Action, for which I humbly beg pardon of the Kings Majeſty and this moſt Honourable Houſe.*

2. *I do acknowledge that my bringing a Writ of* Habeas Corpus *in the* Kings Bench, *was a high violation of your Lordſhips Priviledge,*

ledge, and a great aggravation of my former offence, for all which I beg pardon.

Subscribed, Shaftsbury.

The next Day he sate in the House of Lords.

On the 27. The City was not a little Allarm'd with the *French* Kings taking of *Ghent*, and the great danger of several other places of note in *Flanders*: That Night were sent from *London*, 12 Companys of Foot for *Ostend*, follow'd the next Day by the Dukes of *Monmouth* and *Albermarle*, the Earls of *Mulgrave* and *Plymouth*, &c. most of which Lords soon after return'd.

About a Fortnight after this, a Poll-Bill for raising Monys, past both Houses, and presently after the Commons express their impatiency for a War, their Transactions running in these Terms, *March* 14.

'Upon several motions made for consi-
'dering of the deplorable condition of the
'Nation, resolved in a Committee of the
'whole House, That it is the opinion of
'this Committee, that an Address be pre-
'sented to the King, humbly to advise His
'Majesty, that His Majesty to quiet the minds
'of his Loyal Subjects, and to encourage
'the

'the Princes and States, Confederates a-
'gainſt the *French* King, would be graci-
'ouſly pleaſed to proclaim and enter into
'an actual War with the *French* King, and
'to give his Majeſty aſſurances, that this
'Houſe will conſtantly ſtand by and aid
'His Majeſty in the proſecution thereof with
'neceſſary and plentiful ſuppplies and aſ-
'ſiſtances, and that His Majeſty will pre-
'ſently diſmiſs the *French* Ambaſſador and
'recal his from *France*, and *Nimínghen.*

Which Addreſs was the next Day drawn up accordingly, and ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence, but never proceeded further.

Wedneſday 27th of *March*, the Parliament was Adjourn'd by the Kings Order, till the 11th of *April*, being the Week after *Eaſter*, the King having firſt Sign'd the Poll-Bill, in which was a ſtrict Appropriating Clauſe for the Mony ſo Levy'd to be applied to no uſe but the intended French War; alſo another Clauſe Prohibiting the Importation of any French Commodities for Three Years. Soon after which the *French* King prohibited ours for Ten Years.

Thurſday the 11th of *April*, the Parliament met again and Adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, at which time, by the Kings appointment

appointment they choſe a New Speaker in the Houſe of Commons, Sir *Robert Sawyer* one of the Kings Council Learned, and a great Practicer in the *Exchequer*; and from thence Adjourn'd over to *Monday* the 29th of *April*.

During theſe Intervals a ſtrict Faſt is kept on *Wedneſday* the 10th of *April* in *London*, and the *Wedneſday* Fortnight following through *England*, to implore Gods Bleſſing upon His Majeſty and his Kingdoms, and for the averting of Gods Judgments.

Monday the 29th of *April* the Houſes met again, the King and Lords in their Robes; My Lord Chancellor in a long Speech recited all the Addreſſes that they had made in relation to a War with *France*, what the King had already done in purſuance of the ſame, and joyning an effectual League with the Confederates to that end, and how ready the King was to purſue their deſires, but that now he diſcovered the *Dutch* were entring upon a Treaty of Peace with the French King, and that without his conſent or privity, and therefore His Majeſty demands the advice of his Houſes how to proceed.

Monday following being the 6th of *May*,

Sir

Sir *Robert Sawyer* excuſed himſelf in a Letter, that he could not attend the Houſe by reaſon that he was taken very ill of the *Stone*, occaſioned by his long ſitting laſt *Saturday*; whereupon the Old Speaker was again choſen and reinſtated in the Chair. The ſame Day the King returned a ſhort Anſwer to an Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, Voted on the ſaid laſt *Saturday*, which contain'd their humble Advice that he would forthwith enter into the preſent Alliance with the Confederates, and an Actual War with *France*, *&c.* To which, this Anſwer was read by one of the Secretaries of State, *viz.*

C. R.

His Majeſty having been acquainted with the Votes of the 4th Inſtant, is very much ſurprized both with the matter and manner of them, but if His Majeſty had had Exceptions to neither, yet His Majeſty having asked the Advice of both the Houſes, doth not think fit to give any Anſwer to any thing of that nature till he hath a concurrent Advice of both Houſes.

Among which mentioned Votes of the 4th Inſtant, beſide the Advice aboveſaid, this

this was past by a majority of 16 Voices, 'That the late Leagues, made with the 'States-General of the *United Provinces* are 'not pursuant to the Addresses of this House, 'nor consistant with the good and safety of 'the Kingdom.

In the mean time the Commons are not at all discouraged with this Answer, but draw up an Address, and present it to the King at *Whitehall*, on *Saturday*, the 11th of *May* in the afternoon, containing Their humble thanks to His Majesty, for demanding their advice, that accordingly they gave it, they beseech Him to communicate to them His Resolutions thereupon, and whereas they conceive that the Inconveniencies, and Dangers which the Kingdom now lies under, might totally, or in a great measure have been prevented in case His Majesty had accepted of the Advice by them given in their Addresses of the 26 of *May* Last, and the 31 of *January*. That therefore he would please to remove those Counsellors that advised him to give those answers which he did to the said Addresses; that he would please to accept of this Petition in good part, as proceeding form persons heartily devoted to him, *&c.* In fine, that he would please to remove the Duke of

Lauther-

Lautherdale, from His preſence and Councils.

Which being read, the King immediately returned Anſwer in theſe few words only, 'That he was much Surprized at the Extra-'vagancy of their Addreſs, and unwilling at 'preſent to give it ſuch a due Anſwer as it 'deſerves.

On the *Munday* following the King paſt ſeveral private Bills, and then cauſed the Parliament to be Prorogued till *Thurſday* come Sevenight, being the 23 of this inſtant *May*, by which means this Seſſion which had been of a long Continuance by Adjournment, was determin'd, and all Bills and buſineſs in either Houſe then Depending, defeated, and returned to the ſame State, as when firſt moved. But withal ſuch Bills as had been rejected, are now in a Capacity of being moved again, which no Bill can be in the ſame Seſſion, when once rejected.

On the aforementioned *Thurſday* the 23. of *May*, the Parliament met again, and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for by the Black Rod, to attend His Majeſty, in the Houſe of Lords, the King delivered His pleaſure to this effect, 'That he is reſolved, 'as far as He is able, to ſave *Flanders*, either 'by a War, or Peace, which way he ſees 'moſt

'moſt conducing; either ways, he thinks 'it convenient to keep up His Army, and 'Navy, at Sea, for ſome time, till a Peace be 'concluded, but leaves it to them to conſi-'der of Supplies for their Continuance, or 'Disbanding; and in either caſe not to diſ-'courage ſo many Worthy and Gallant Gen-'temen, who have offerd their Lives and 'Service to their Country, and that in pur-'ſuit of the Parliaments advice and Reſolu-'tions; That a Branch of His Revenue is 'now expiring, another part of it is cut off 'by a Clauſe in the Poll-Bill; That he has 'borrowed 200000 *l.* upon the Excize at 'their requeſt, of all which they are to con-'ſider; That he hath no Intentions but of 'good to them, and His people, nor ever 'ſhall; Deſires they will not drive him into 'extremities, which muſt end ill, both for 'them and Him, and (which is worſt of 'all) for the Nation; deſires to prevent all 'diſorders and miſcheifs that may befal by 'our diſagreement; but in caſe any do, leaves 'it to God Almighty to Judge who is the 'occaſion of it; In fine, That he will not 'for the future ſuffer the Courſe and Me-'thod of paſſing Laws to be changed, by 'taking together ſeveral matters in one 'Bill.

This

This was immediately followed by a long but excellent Speech, of my Lord Chancellor, which thô something too large for the intended Brevity of these Notes, must not be omitted: The substance therefore contained, 'That *Holland* is become resolved to seek all occasions they can of coming out of the War, in regard the *Spaniards* fail them; That the States to that end entred into a League Offensive and Defensive with His Majesty, to obtain a Peace by force, if it could not be had otherwise, which promised Success, till it was heard abroad that this League, (the onely thing by which His Majesty could oblige the States) had been so ill understood at home as to meet with some very unfitting and very undeserved Reflexions; and that they understood there was a Resolution of giving no Mony till satisfaction first had in matters of Religion, which in all Countrys are the longest debates that can be entred upon, and at this time should least have been stirr'd; & when they understood that the King had received an Address, and had expresst His resentment of it, then they concluded it was in vain to rely any longer on *England*, for *England* was no longer it self: All sides began to wish for Peace, as well *Spain*, as

'*Hol-*

'*Holland*, and if the Ceſſation now endeavoured, be effected, no doubt but a Peace will follow: What Influence that Peace will have, is uncertain; We have given no ſmall provocation to a Mighty King, it therfore concerns us to ſecure our ſelves, by preſerving Peace and Unity at home; he that foments Diviſions now, does more harm to his Country, than a Forrain Enemy can do; no fear of Arbitrary Government can juſtify, no Zeal to Religion can ſanctify ſuch a Proceeding; He minds them of the Late times, when Religion and Liberty were truly Loſt by being made a handle and pretence for Sedition; when Prelacy was calld Popery, and Monarchy Tyranny, *&c.* and can we now endure to ſee men break the Act of Oblivion every day, by reviving the Memory of forgotten Crimes in new Practices? Its worth Conſideration whether we do not bring ſome kind of ſcandal upon the Proteſtant Religion, when we ſeem ſo far to diſtruſt the truth and power of it, that after ſo many Laws paſt to guard it, and ſo many miraculous deliverancies from the attempts made againſt it, we ſhould ſtill be affraid of its continuance. Hath not the Late Act made it impoſſible for the moſt con-

'ceal'd Papist that is, to get any kind of Im-
'ployment? As little reason there is to be
'jealous of our Liberties, and Property.
'Can there be a greater evidence of the
'Moderation of a Prince, and His tender-
'ness of the Liberty of the Subject, than to
'suffer, as he does every day, so much li-
'centious and malitious Talk to pass unpu-
'nisht? Search all Nations, through all Ages,
'and shew fewer greivances and less cause
'of Complaint, and a happier people than
'we at are this Day. He proceeded then to the matter of the Revenue, to the same purpose with what the King had said before, but enlarging, Tells em, 'The King will
'no more accept a good Bill, how valua-
'ble soever, unless it comes in the old
'and decent method of Parliaments; that
'the late way of tacking together, in one
'Bill, several Independent and incoherent
'matters, seems to alter the whole frame and
'Constitution of Parliaments; takes away
'the Kings Negative Voice in a manner,
'forcing Him to take all or none; it takes
'away the Negative Voice too, of the House
'of Lords by the same Consequence; It
'looks like a kind of Defamation of the Go-
'vernment, and seems to suppose the King,
'and House of Lords, to be so ill affected

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'to the Publick, that a good Bill cannot 'carry it ſelf through, by the Strength of 'it's own Reaſon and Juſtice, without be-'ing helped by Clauſes; it gives up the great-'eſt ſhare of *Legiſlature* to the Commons: 'In fine, the ſame method of proceedings 'may be made uſe of againſt the Commons, 'by the Lords; Theſe Inconveniencies the 'King is Reſolved to aboliſh, and hath Com-'manded me to ſay to you *State ſuper vias* '*antiquas*. If this Seſſion do not repair the 'misfortunes, and amend the faults of the 'laſt, it will look like a fatality upon the 'Nation. He whoſe houſe is deſtroyed by Fire 'would find but little Comfort in ſaying the 'Fire did not begin by his means; but it 'will be a perpetual Anguiſh to him to re-'member that it lay in his power to extin-'guiſh it: And ſo concludes with ſtrong per-'ſuaſives to Peace, and a Compoſure of all 'Differences.

Monday May 27. Reſolved in the Houſe of Commons, 'That the Houſe taking into 'Conſideration the State of His Majeſties 'Affairs, and the great charge and Burthen 'that His Majeſty and the Nation lyes un-'der by the Army now in Being, are hum-'bly of Opinion, That if His Majeſty pleaſe 'to think fit to enter into the War againſt

'the French King, this Houſe is, and always 'will be ready to ſupport and aſſiſt him in 'that War; But if otherwiſe, That they will 'proceed to the Conſideration of providing 'for the Speedy Disbanding of the Army. The Houſe further Ordered, That the Members of this Houſe who are of His Majeſties privy Council, do acquaint the King with theſe Votes, and pray His Majeſties Anſwer.

To this, the King returned the following Anſwer, which was read in the Houſe of Commons, the next day; It contained, 'That the French King hath made ſuch of-'fers of a Ceſſation till the 27th of *July*, as 'His Majeſty doth not only believe will 'be accepted, but will end in a General Peace; 'yet ſince that is not certain, he does not 'think it prudent to diſmiſs either Fleet, or 'Army before that time, nor doth he think 'it will add much to the charge, in regard 'the raiſing Mony, and paying them off, 'would take up that time, were they to be 'Disbanded as ſpeedily as poſſibly: In the 'mean time he deſires Mony for their ſub-'ſiſtance, that as hetherto they have been 'the moſt orderly Army that ever came to-'gether, they may be encouraged to con-'tinue ſo; And concludes with reminding

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'the Houſe of the 200000 *l.* formerly men-
'tioned in His Speech, which he wants for
'His Houſhold.

The next day of ſitting, being *Thurſday* the 30th of *May*, the Commons Vote unanimouſly, 'That all Forces rais'd ſince the 29th 'of *September* laſt (except thoſe tranſported 'to Forrain Plantations) be forthwith paid 'off and Disbanded, and that they Con-'ſider of a Supply for that purpoſe.

The laſt of *May*, being the firſt day of *Trin. Term*, Sir *William Scroggs*, at th t time Puiſne Judge, in the *Common-Pleas*, took his place in the *Kings Bench* as Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, to which he was preferr'd by the Kings eſpecial Favour, on the removal of Sir *Richard Rainsford*, who reſigned a few days before: And was Succeeded in the Common-Pleas, by Baron *Bartu*; and Serjeant *Brampſton* promoted to his Place in the Exchequer.

June 4th the Commons Vote 200000 *l.* to be raiſed by a Monthly Tax, in Six Months, after the Land Tax, now in being, be expired; with a Clauſe, That this be for the Disbanding of the Army, by the end of this preſent *June*. The next day they Voted the King 200000 *l.* more, Towards the Defraying the expences of the Fleet.

Soon after which, the King sent them a Message by one of the Secretaries of State, containing, 'That His mind was still the same 'with what he delivered the 23 of *May* 'last, That the Army, and Fleet, ought to 'be kept up till the expected Peace be con- 'cluded: He also recommended to their Con- 'sideration, whether it were not dishonoura- 'ble for him to recal His Forces in *Flanders*, 'from those Towns which he had taken into 'His Protection, before they could provide 'themselves of other Succours? Here upon 'they extend the time (as to the Forces in '*Flanders*) to the 27 of *July*.

Saturday, the 15th of *June*, The Commons Resolved, That after *Tuesday* following, no motions should be made for any new Supplys of Money, till after the Recess; nor any more private Bills brought in, till after the said Recess.

The *Tuesday* following, the King sent for the Commons up to the Lords House, and told 'em in a long Speech; 'That the sea- 'son requiring a Recess by the middle of 'next Month at farthest, it is convenient 'that we part fairly, and with a perfect 'confidence of one another: Therefore he o- 'pens His Heart freely to them in some par- 'ticulars

'ticulars of neareſt concern; That what 'he told 'em at the beginning of this Seſſi-'on concerning a Peace, ſeems already to 'be determined, at leaſt as to *Spain*, and '*Holland*, in which Peace His part will be 'not only that of a Mediator, but alſo to 'give His Warranty in it: That *Spain* writes 'word, that unleſs *England* bares the charge 'of maintaining *Flanders*, even after the 'Peace, they will not be in a Condition to 'ſupport it long; That to this end, it is ne-'ceſſary not only to keep up our Navy 'at Sea, but to give the World ſome aſſu-'rance of being well United at home; That 'thô the Houſe of Commons may think 'ſuch a Peace as ill a bargain as War, be-'cauſe it will coſt them Mony; yet if they 'ſeriouſly conſider that otherwiſe *Flanders* 'had been loſt, perhaps by this time, He 'believes they will give much greater Summs 'than this will coſt, rather than the ſingle 'Town of *Oſtend* ſhould be in the *French* 'hands, and 40 of their men of War in ſo 'good a Haven overagainſt the Rivers 'Mouth; That we cannot but be pleaſed 'to underſtand the Reputation we have 'gained abroad by having in 40 days rais'd 'an Army of 30000 Men, and prepaired 'a Navy of 90 Ships; Therefore if they

'deſire to keep up the Honour of the 'Crown at home, and look to the ſafety of 'the Balance of Affairs abroad, and purſue 'the War of *Algiers*; if they deſire he ſhould 'paſs any part of His life in quiet, and all 'the reſt in confidence, and kindneſs with 'them and other future Parliaments; if ſo, 'That they muſt find a way, not only to ſet-'tle for His life His Revenue as at Chriſt-'maſs laſt, but alſo to add a new Fund of '300000 *l. Per annum*, upon which he will 'paſs an Act to ſettle 50000 *l.* upon the 'Navy and Ordinance; and ſhall be alſo 'always ready to conſent to all ſuch Laws 'as they ſhall propoſe for the good of the 'Nation: Then he reminds 'em to inable 'him to keep His word with the Prince 'of *Orange*, in the payment of His Neices 'Portion, which is 40000 *l.* the firſt pay-'ment being now due and demanded by 'him.

This Speech being ended, the Commons returned back and Voted His Majeſty the thanks of the Houſe for His gracious expreſſions in His Speech. Yet nothing of importance was done that day, but a Denial of the 300000 *l. Per annum*, demanded; and not only ſo, but a motion being made for a Compenſation on the loſt part of His Majeſties

jeſtys Revenue by the Prohibiting Act, it was carry'd in the Negative, *Yeas* 145, *Noes* 202.

Saturday the 22th of *June*, the Lords ſent down the Bill for Disbanding, with an enlargement of the time prefixt for one Month longer, to which the Commons would not agree, but deſired a Conference, at which to give their Lordſhips the reaſons why they could not conſent to the alteration.

Monday the 25th of *July*, the Parliament was Prorogued to the firſt of *Auguſt*, the King having then paſt the following Bills, 1. An Act for granting a ſupply to His Majeſty of 619388 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* for Disbanding the Army, and other uſes therein mentioned. 2. An Act for granting an Additional Duty to His Majeſty upon Wines for Three Years. 3. An Act to enable Creditors to recover their Debts of the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Executors in their own wrong. 4. An Act for Burying in Woollen. 5. An Act for Admeaſurement of Keels and Boats carrying Coals. 6. An Act for Reviving a former Act of the 13th of this King ch. 2. for avoiding unneceſſary Suits and delays, and for continuance of an other Act of 22. & 23. *Car.* 2. ch. 10. touching inteſtates Eſtates,

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7. An Act for further Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners for Debt. 8. An Act touching Highways. 9. An Act for preſervation of Fiſhing in the River *Severn*.

On which ſaid firſt of *Auguſt*, they being again met, they were again Prorogued over to the 29th Day of the ſame Month. Soon after that alſo there came out a Proclamation, requiring a full Aſſembly at the ſaid 29th Day. But in the mean time the French being beaten from the Siege of *Mons*, by the Engliſh, chiefly, under Command of my Lord of *Oſſery*, on the part of the Prince of *Orange*, the King Iſſued out another Proclamation dated the 8th of *Auguſt*, whereby reciting the laſt Proclamation but in regard the State of Affairs abroad was alter'd ſince then, he is pleas'd to Prorogue the Houſes over till the firſt Day of *October* next, requiring then a full Aſſembly; after this it was again Prorogued to the 21ſt of *October*. In the mean time a Peace is concluded between *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, and a Truce for ſome Months with the Emperor.

On *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday* and *Tueſday*, the 28th 29th and 30th of *September* and firſt of *October*, the Privy-Council ſate twice a Day, The buſineſs a Popiſh

Popiſh Plot; ſeveral were committed, and others examin'd, among whom Sir *George Wakeman* Phyſician to the Queen, and Mr. *Coleman* belonging to Her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of *York*: which ſaid Dutcheſs went with the Lady *Ann*, that very *Tueſday* Morning to viſit the Princeſs of *Orange*, deſigning a ſtay only of 14 Days. This Diſcovery of a Plot, opening every Day more and more, the aforeſaid Mr. *Coleman*, and Mr. *Langhorn* of the *Temple*, were committed cloſe Priſoners, with ſeveral others; their Studies ſearch'd, their Papers ſeized, and ſent to *Whitehall*. And now juſt before the meeting of the Parliament, one Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* a Juſtice of the Peace in *Middleſex*, a ſevere Enemy of the Papiſts (as by ſome reported) was found Dead in a Ditch not far from *Hampſtead*; He appear'd to the Coroners Jury to be ſtrangled, tho' afterwards his own Sword was run through him, and ſo found, with Money in his Pocket. This was lookt on by the Town as a Confirmation of the above-mention'd Plot.

On the appointed 21ſt of *October*, the Houſes met: The Kings Speech contain'd theſe words, and theſe words only concerning the Plot —— 'I have been inform-

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'ed of a Deſign againſt my Perſon by Je-
'ſuites, of which I ſhall forbear any Opi-
'nion, leſt I may ſeem to ſay too much,
'or too little, but leave the matter to the
'Law — The Chancellor on the ſame Head had theſe Expreſſions. — 'And
'tho' His Majeſty doth in no ſort prejudg
'the Perſons accuſed, yet the ſtrict enqui-
'ry into this matter, hath been a means to
'Diſcover ſo many other unwarrantable
'Practices of theirs, that His Majeſty
'hath reaſon to look to 'em. The Examination of this Plot and the concurrent Murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* employ'd the Commons ſo aſſiduouſly, that towards the beginning of this Seſſion they ſate whole Days, from Morning till late at Night. The Product was a Faſt Voted; the minutes and Votes of the Houſe of Commons forbid to be divulg'd; ſeveral Lords Committed, *Belluſis*, *Arundel* of *Warder*, *Powis*, *Stafford*, *Petre*, *Caſtlemain*, &c. Soon after this came out a Proclamation, appointing a Faſt through all *England*, on the 13th Day of *November*. *Thurſday* the 31ſt of *October*, the Houſe of Commons reſolved, upon the Evidence that hath already appear'd to this Houſe, this Houſe is of Opinion, 'That there
'hath been and is an Execrable and Hel-

lish

'liſh Deſign contrived and carry'd on by 'Popiſh Recuſants for Aſſaſſinating and 'Murthering the King, for Subverting the 'Government, and for deſtroying the Pro-'teſtant Religion by Law Eſtabliſht.

The ſame Day Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* was Buried. The Solemnity proceeded from *Bridewell* to St. *Martins* in the Fields, 72 *London* Miniſters Marching two and two before the Body, and above 1000 Men in the ſame Order following after.

The next Day in purſuance of an Addreſs preſented to the King by the Commons the *Saturday* before, came out a Proclamation, whereby all Papiſts, or ſuch reputed, be Baniſht 10 Miles from *London* and *Weſtminſter*, to remove themſelves by the 7th Day of *November*, except Houſholders, and they to take the Oaths or ſuffer the Penalties inflicted by Law. The ſame Day the Commons in Parliament reſolved, That an Addreſs be made to the King, that the Trained-Bands of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Surry*, be rais'd for preſervation of His Majeſtys Perſon, and the Parliament, during this Seſſion.

On *Munday* the 4th of *November*, came out an Order of the King in Council, propoſing, That whoever can Diſcover any Officer

ficer or Soldier in any of the Kings Guards, Horſe or Foot, who has taken the Oaths and Teſt, and ſince turn'd Papiſt, ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall have 20 *l.* for every Man ſo Diſcovered.

Monday the 4th of *November*, It was moved in the Houſe of Commons, that an Addreſs be made to the King, to remove the Duke of *York* from his Preſence and Councils; but the debate was Adjourn'd over to *Fryday* next, at which time it being again moved, the debate was again Adjorn'd over to *Thurſday* following. The next Day being *Saturday* the 9th of *November*, His Majeſty went to the Lords Houſe in His Robes, and made a Speech to both Houſes, Wherein after he had return'd them His moſt hearty Thanks for their very great and extraordinary care for preſervation of His Perſon in this time of Danger, 'He told 'em, That 'he was as ready to joyn with them in all 'ways and means that may Eſtabliſh a firm 'ſecurity to the Proteſtant Religion, as their 'own Hearts can wiſh; and this not only 'during His Life, but in future Ages even 'to the end of the World: And therefore 'He is come to aſſure 'em, that whatſoever 'reaſonable Bills they ſhall preſent to be 'paſt into Laws to make them ſafe in the

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'Reign of His Succeſſor, ſo as they intend 'not to Impeach the Right of Succeſſion, 'nor the Diſcent of the Crown in the true 'Line, and alſo as they reſtrain not any 'Power or juſt Right of His Proteſtant Suc-'ceſſor, ſuch Bills ſhall find from him a 'ready concurrence.

Soon after this came out another Proclamation, whereby all Roman Recuſants, and ſuch reputed, were enjoyn'd under the Penalty of the Laws to repair to their own homes, and not to remove more than Five Miles from thence without Licence; Excepted out of this Proclamation the Inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Monday, the 18th of *November*, the Houſe of Commons being informed that Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* Secretary of State, had lately Counterſigned ſeveral Commiſſions for Roman Recuſant Officers with a *Non-obſtante* to the Oaths and Teſt, he was by the ſaid Houſe Committed to the *Tower*. The next Day the King ſent for the Commons to attend him at the Banquetting-Houſe, and told 'em, 'That tho' they Com-'mitted His Servant without acquainting 'him, yet He intends to be freer with them, 'and acquaint them with His intentions,

to

'to releaſe His Secretary; which accordingly He did that Day.

About this time a Bill having been ſent up from the Commons to the Lords Houſe, for Excluding all Popiſh Members to ſit in either Houſe of Parliament, it was paſt in the ſaid Lords Houſe with ſome little alterations, and a Clauſe in Favour of His Royal Highneſs; and the ſaid Bill being ſent back to the Commons, it paſt there alſo *November* 21ſt, with the ſaid alterations, but not without ſome difficulty; for Sir *Jonathan Trelauny* and one Mr. *Aſh*, being heated in debate and words of reproach paſſing between 'em, Sir *Jonathan* ſtruck the other a cuff on the Ear, which being return'd by *Aſh*, over the Face, they were both about to Draw, but this diſturbance being at laſt quieted by the Speaker, *Trelauny* was ſent to the *Tower*, there to remain all this Seſſions, and *Aſh* received a *Reprimande* from the Speaker.

About the ſame time came out an Order of Council, explaining the late Proclamation whereby all Papiſts were Baniſht 10 Miles from *London*, not to extend to Merchant ſtrangers, and ſuch Outlandiſh, who repair hither on the account of Travail.

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And now the Commons begin to look towards the Army again, reſolving *November* 25. That it is neceſſary for the ſafety of His Majeſty's Perſon, and Preſervation of the Government, that the Forces raiſed ſince the 29th of *November* 77. be forthwith paid off and Disbanded; and for this the King requires more Mony.

In the mean time *Oats* (the great Diſcoverer of the Plot) accuſes the Queen; hereupon the King places a ſtricter Guard upon him than ever; but the Commons, *Novemb.* 29. order an Addreſs to be made to His Majeſty, That the ſaid *Oats* be freed from his reſtraint, attended by his own Servants, and that a competent allowance be appointed for his maintenance; and that the Queen, with all her Servants, and all Popiſh Recuſants, or ſuch ſuſpected, be removed from *Whitehall*.

Saturday, *Novemb.* 30. the King had two Bills preſented to him; one of which, *viz.* For Excluſion of all Popiſh Members to ſit in either Houſe of Parliament (with a Clauſe in favour of the Duke of *York*) He paſt: The other, which was for raiſing a third part of the Militia, to be in conſtant Arms for a time, He refuſed; alledging, That that were to put the Militia out of his

'Power, which thing He would not do, no 'not for one hour; but if the Parliament 'will assist Him with Money for that pur- 'pose, He will take care to raise such a part 'of the Militia as shall secure the Peace of the 'Government, and His own Person.'

In the mean time, while these things are transacting in Parliament, one *William Staly*, a Goldsmiths Son, a *Roman Recusant*, is Arraigned at the *Kings Bench* Bar, found guilty, and condemned of High Treason, for speaking certain words against the Kings Life, and accordingly was hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*; but on Petition the King granted his Quarters to his Father; who abusing the Kings mercy, buried him in *Covent-Garden* Church-yard with too much State and Ceremony; for which reason, by His Majesties Order, his Quarters were that very night taken up, conveyed to *Newgate*, and soon after set up on the Gates of *London*. The same week that *Staly* was executed, Mr. *Coleman* was arraigned and tryed at the aforesaid Bar, and condemned of High Treason; The Evidence was the aforementioned *Oats*, and one *Bedloe*, and his own Letters; but both the aforesaid Tryals being in Print, I shall take no farther notice of particulars. The King gave back

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all Mr. *Colemans* Eſtate to his Wife and Children, and his Quarters to be Buried.

Thurſday, *December* 4 The Commons Impeacht the Lords *Arundel* of *Warder*, *Bellaſis*, *Powis*, *Petre*, and *Stafford*, of Treaſon & other high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, ſeverally; which ſeveral Impeachments were carried up by five ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons. Two Days before, the ſaid Lords had been found Guilty upon ſpecial Indictments to the ſame purpoſe by the Grand Jury of *Middleſex*, before ſpecial Commiſſioners ſitting at *Weſtminſter*; but now for ſome Reaſons, thoſe proceedings were waved, and it was thought more effectual to proceed by way of Impeachment before the Houſe of Lords in Parliament.

Tueſday, *December* the 17th, *Ireland*, *Pickering*, and *Groves*, were Condemned of High Treaſon as Conſpirators in the Plot, but their Execution was reſpited for ſome time. At the ſame time *Whitebread* and *Fenwick* were arraigned, but their Tryal put off till the 15th of *January*. And now ſome of the Members of Parliament begin to accuſe one another. *December* the 23d. Mr. *Mountigue*, Son to the Lord *Mountigue*, and late Ambaſſador in *France*, now a Burgeſs for *Northampton*, carries up five Articles

against the Lord Treasurer; and Sir *John Earnly* another Member of the House of Commons, accuses the said Mr. *Mountigue* of holding a Correspondence with the Popes *Nuncio* at *Paris*.

In the mean time the Parliament sit incessantly; without Adjournment these Hollidays, but only for *Christmas*-Eve and *Christmas* Day: requiring a full appearance of all their Members, not disabled, as well Lords as Commons; enjoyning all in Town not to depart under strict penalties, and sending their Messengers for all absent in the Country.

But it pleas'd the King on *Monday* the 30th of *December* to Prorogue both Houses till the 4th of *February* following. Not long before which the Commons had given more Mony for the Disbanding the Army, but inserted a Clause in the Bill, for the Mony to be paid into the Chamber of *London*; which proviso would not pass in the Lords House, and therefore the Bill remain'd abort. During this Interval the Reports were various touching the next sitting: it being sometimes affirmed that the Session was further Prorogued till the 25th of *February*, then again, that the Parliament would certainly meet at the 4th of

of *February*, the Day first appointed; till at last on the 24th Day of *January*, the King was pleas'd to settle the variety of Rumour, and by His Proclamation, then publisht, absolutely to Dissolve this Parliament, promising however to Issue out His Writs for a New one by the 6th of *March* next following. Thus ended this Parliament, having now been continued by several Prorogations and Adjournments 17 Years, Eight Months, and 17 Days, being first called on the Eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1661.

With this great Turn I will conclude my Historical Observations on this 30th Year of His Majestys Reign; a Year very remarkable if it were only on the account of the Dissolution of this Parliament; but more especially for the beginning of those Troubles and Combustions which lasted for so many Years after, in Relation to the Plot.

Anno 31. *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1679.

IN further Prosecution of those matters discover'd the last year, *Green* the Cushion-man at *Somerset-house* Chappel, *Berry* the Queens Porter there, and *Hill* Dr. *Goddens* Man, were on the 10th day of *Feb.* tryed at the Kings Bench Bar for the Murther of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*: which three being convicted, cheifly, on the Evidene of *Miles Prance*, a Goldsmith, were found guilty, and having on the next day received sentence of Condemnation to be hang'd for the said Murder, *Green* and *Hill* were Executed accordingly at *Tyborn*, *Feb.* 21. But *Berry* was reprieved for a Week longer,

longer, all three denying the Fact in as positive terms as could be: the last dying a Protestant, of which Perswasion he had formerly been before he entred into the Queens service.

About this time it was that Sir *Joseph Williamson*, quitted his Office of Secretary of State, to the Earl of *Sunderland*.

To conclude, the Transactions of this Month, The King Directed the following Letter to the Duke of *York*.

Whitehall Feb. 28. 1678.

I Have already given you my Resolves at large, why I think it fit that you should absent your self for some time beyond the Seas; As I am truly sorry for the occasion, so may you be sure I shall never desire it longer than it will be absolutely necessary for your good and my Service: In the mean time I think it proper to give it you under my Hand, that I expect this Compliance from you, and desire it may be as soon as conveniently you can. You

may eaſily believe with what trouble I write this to you, there being nothing I am more ſenſible of than the conſtant kindneſs you have ever had for me. I hope you are as juſt to Me to be aſſured, That no abſence nor any thing elſe can ever change me from being truly and kindly Yours,

C. R.

And accordingly in purſuance of His Majeſties pleaſure, within few days after this, the Duke, Ducheſs, and Family, leave the Kingdom, and retired for a while to the *Hague*, and from thence to *Bruſſels*.

And now the Parliament, which had been called according to the Kings promiſe on the Diſſolution of the laſt, meet at the appointed 6th day of *March*. The Kings Speech contained, 'That in order to the 'uniting the minds of His Subjects both to 'Himſelf and to one another, He had exclu-'ded the Popiſh Lords from their Seats in 'Parliament; Cauſed the Execution of ſe-'veral men both for the Plot and Murder 'of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*; Disbanded as 'much

'much of the Army as he could get Mony 'to do; Above all, That He hath com- 'manded his Brother to abſent himſelf; 'That ſo all colour may be taken from ma- 'licious men of pretending any influence 'of Popiſh Councils: That He propoſes 'by this means to ſee whether the Prote- 'ſtant Religion and the Peace of the King- 'dom be as truly aimed at by others, as they 'are really intended by Him; if ſo, they '(the Members of Parliament) will lay 'aſide all private animoſities, and employ 'their time upon the great Concerns of the 'Nation; That he will not ceaſe to make 'further ſearch into the Plot and the Mur- 'der of Sir *Edmunbury Godfrey*, for which 'he deſires the aſſiſtance of both Houſes; 'That he has ordered the Penal Laws to be 'Executed againſt Papiſts; Deſires their aſ- 'ſiſtance in raiſing Supplys for Disbanding 'the Army and paying off the Fleet; and 'that they would ſome way make up the 'loſs He has ſuſtain'd by the Prohibition of '*French* Wines and Brandy, which turns 'only to His prejudice, and the great advan- 'tage of the *French*; That it is neceſſary 'to have a Fleet at Sea, ſince our Neigh- 'bours are making Naval Preparations;

'That;

'That a Constant establishment might be 'made for the Navy; And concludes with 'His earnest desires to have this a healing 'Parliament; Assuring them to defend with 'his life the Protestant Religion and the 'Laws of the Kingdom, and expects to be by 'them defended from the Calumny as well 'as Danger of those worst of Men, who 'endeaver to render both him and His 'Government odious to His People.

The Chancellors Speech was chiefly a descant on the former heads;

p. 12. 'Reminding the Two Houses as 'to the Plot, not to over do their 'Business, and that by being too far Trans-'ported with the fears of Popery, they do 'not neglect the opportunities of making 'sober and lasting Provisions against it;

p. 14. 'which (says he) are the only 'hopes of the Papists, thus to see 'our Zeal out-run our Discretion, 'and that we our selves should become the 'unhappy occasion of making our own 'Councils abortive.

The King and Lord Chancellor having ended their Speeches, the Commons returned to their own House, and unanimously chose for their Speaker, Mr *Seymour*, who had officiated in that Place in the last Parliament,

liament, who being the next Day preſented to the King, was refuſed; and the Houſe Ordered to proceed to a new Election, which notwithſtanding was not made till *Saturday* the 15th of *March*, on which day they choſe Mr Serjeant *Gregory*, the ſaid choice being on the *Monday* following approved by His Majeſty.

After this the Commons draw up an Addreſs to the King for a Faſt, in which alſo the Lords Concur; and a Faſt was appointed by Proclamation dated *Mar.* 28, to be obſerved throughout the Nation on the 11th of *April* following.

A Committee being appointed to enquire into the manner of ſuing out the Earl of *Danby's* Pardon, which upon ſearch being not entred in any Office from the Secretaries Office until it came to the Lord Chancellors, but diſpatch'd in a private manner, and ſo reported by the Committee, the Houſe of Commons reſolve *Mar.* 24. That an humble Addreſs be made to His Majeſty, repreſenting the irregularity and illegality of the Pardon mentioned to be granted to the Earl of *Danby*, and the Dangerous conſequence of Granting Pardons to any perſons that lye under an Impeachment of the Commons of *England*.

They

They alſo deſire of the Lords, that the Earl of *Danby* may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and put into ſafe Cuſtody; accordingly the Lords Order the Uſher of the Black Rod to take him; but upon ſearch at his Houſes both in Town, and at *Wimbleton*, he could not be found; hereupon a Bill is Ordered to be brought in, that *Thomas* Earl of *Danby* render himſelf to Juſtice by a certain day, or in default thereof to be Attainted, which Bill was read twice and committed. In the mean time the Lords had paſt a Bill in their Houſe for baniſhing and diſabling the ſaid Earl, which being ſent down to the Commons for their Concurrence, was by them rejected, as a Cenſure too favourable. They alſo Vote an Addreſs to be made to His Majeſty, That the ſaid Earl be not permitted to reſide in any of His Majeſties Houſes of *Whitehall*, *Somerſet-houſe*, and St. *James*'s. Alſo another Addreſs for a Proclamation to apprehend the ſaid Earl, and that no Subject preſume to harbour or conceal him. In the mean time the Bill of Attainder againſt the Earl of *Danby* was highly canvaſt at ſeveral Conferences between the Lords and Commons, till at laſt on the 16th of *April*, a Meſſage is brought from the Lords Houſe, to acquaint the Commons

mons, That the Earl of *Danby* had the laſt night rendred himſelf to the Uſher of the Black Rod, and is committed by their Lordſhips to the *Tower*.

On the ſame 16th of *April*, 4 of the 5 popiſh Lords in the *Tower*, who had been on the 9th inſtant Impeacht, gave in their Anſwers in Perſon, viz. *Powis*, *Stafford*, *Petre*, and *Arundel*; but the Lord *Bellaſis*, being diſabled by the Gout, had his Anſwer received in Writing.

On the 20th of *April*, the King was pleas'd to declare to His Privy Council His pleaſure to diſſolve them, and to conſtitute a new one, which for the future ſhould conſiſt of the conſtant number of 30 Members, of which 15 to be certain, *viz.* 1. The Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. 2. Biſhop of *London*. 3. Lord Chancellor. 4. One of the Chief Juſtices. 5. The Admiral. 6. Maſter of the Ordenance. 7. Treaſurer. 8. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. 9. Privy Seal. 10. Maſter of the Horſe. 11. Lord Steward. 12. Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold. 13. Groom of the Stole. And the two Secretaries. The other 15 elective at the Kings pleaſure, 10 out of the Nobility, and 5 Commoners. Beſides theſe, ſuch Princes

of

of the Blood as ſhall be at Court; A Lord Preſident, and a Secretary of *Stotland*, but theſe uncertain. And according to this new Model, ſo many of them as were in Court did the next morning, being *April* 21, meet in the Council Chamber, and were there Sworn Privy-Counſellors. The ſame day His Majeſty was pleaſed to acquaint the two Houſes with what he had done, and that He was reſolved in all His weighty and Important Affairs, next to His great Council in Parliament, to be adviſed by this Privy Council.

After this, *viz.* on the 24th day of *April*, *Nathaniel Reading*, Eſquire, was Tryed before my Lord Chief Juſtice *North*, and ſeveral other ſpecial Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, ſitting in the *Kings-Bench* Court at *Weſtminſter*; His crime of which he ſtood indicted was for endeavoring to ſtifle *Bedlo's* Evidence againſt the Popiſh Lords, or at leaſt to leſſen the ſame; which being proved by the Oaths of the ſaid *Bedloe*, one *Wiggins* his Man, and one Mr *Speke*, which two laſt *Bedloe* had hid privately in his Chamber to over-hear their diſcourſe; he was found guilty; had Judgment to ſtand in the Pillory for an hour in the *Palace-Yard*,

Yard, Imprisonment for one year, and fined 1000 *l.* Which Sentence was accordingly Executed.

About this time it was that the Bishops of *Ely*, *Glouceſter*, and *Bath and Wells*, were accuſed for Papiſts, but the Accuſation quickly fell, it being diſcovered to be a malicious contrivance to blaſt their Reputation, and fix a Scandal on the whole Order.

On the 25th of *April* the Earl of *Danby*, and Lord *Bellaſis* appear'd in Perſon at the Bar of the Lords Houſe; the Earl putting in his Plea, and the Lord *Bellaſis* his Anſwer. The next day the Lords *Stafford*, *Arundel*, and *Powis*, appear'd at the ſame Bar, and having retracted their former Pleas to their Impeachments (which appeared inſufficient to the Houſe of Commons) put in their further Anſwers to the ſame.

After this, on the laſt day of *April* His Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend for the Commons, to attend Him in the Houſe of Lords, and acquaint 'em by the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, 'That he was ready to agree 'to any Laws to ſecure Religion, ſo the 'Diſcent of the Crown in the Right Line 'be not defeated, and therefore he is willing 'that a Proviſion be made, Firſt to diſtin-'guiſh a Papiſt from a Proteſtant Succeſſor, 'then

'then to limit the Authority of the Firſt in 'theſe particulars, *viz* that all Church pre-'ferment may be confer'd on Pious and 'Learned Proteſtants; That there may not 'want a Parliament on the Kings Death, but 'that the Parliament then in being, or the 'laſt that ſat, ſhould at ſuch time reaſſem-'ble without any new Summons or Electi-'on; That during the Reign of any Popiſh 'Succeſſor, no Privy Counſeller, no Judge 'at the Common Law, or in Chancery, ſhall 'be put in, or diſplaced but by Authority 'of Parliament; That none but Proteſtants 'be Juſtices of Peace; ſo alſo for Lord Lieu-'tenants, Deputy Leiutenants and Officers 'in the Navy, not to be put in or removed 'but by Authority of Parliament; conclu-'ding that it is hard to invent any other re-'ſtraint to be put on a Popiſh Succeſſor; 'yet if any thing elſe can occur to the 'Wiſdom of the Parliament whereby to 'ſecure Religion, and Liberty, without 'defeating the Right of Succeſſion it ſelf, 'that His Majeſty is moſt ready to conſent 'to it.

After the Conſideration of this Speech had been Adjourn'd over from time to time; 'It was at laſt Reſolved on the 11th of '*May* in the Houſe of Commons in defence 'of

'of the Kings Person and the Protestant 'Religion, that they will stand by His Ma-'jesty with their Lives and Fortunes; and 'that if His Majesty should come by any 'violent Death (which God forbid) that 'they will revenge it to the utmost upon 'the *Papists*. And according to this Vote they drew up an Address on the 14th, with this varation in the form of Words, *viz.* 'We shall be ready to Revenge upon 'the *Papists*, any violence offered [by 'them] to your Sacred Majesty. The Words, by them, being neither expresst nor intimated in their Vote, though essential and necessary to the Justice of the intended Revenge.

Further then this they took no notice of the Kings Resolution expresst in the said Speech; but contrary to that Clause which related to the Succession, on the 15th of *May*, they brought in a Bill to Disable the Duke of *York* to Inherit the Imperial Crown of *England*, which being Read the first time on the said 15th of *May*, was on the 21st read again and Committed to a Committee of the whole House; yet the House divided on the Question. *Yeas* 207. *Noes* 128. But the Parliament be-

ing ſoon after Prorogued, it never proceeded further.

In the mean time the two Houſes of Parliament are very earneſt in debating the Methods relating to the Tryals of the five Popiſh Lords in the *Tower*, and the Earl of *Danby*; which laſt being on the third of *May* demanded, at the Bar of the Lords Houſe, whether he would rely upon and abide by the Plea of his Pardon, return'd for Anſwer, That being adviſed by his Council that his Pardon is good in Law, he doth inſiſt upon his Plea, and deſires that his Council may be heard: With which their Lordſhips acquainting the Commons, they Order a return to be made to their Lordſhips by the whole Houſe in theſe words, on the 5th of *May*.

'My Lords, the Knights, Citizens and 'Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled, are 'come up to demand Judgment in their 'own Names and the Names of all the 'Commons of *England*, againſt *Thomas* Earl 'of *Danby*, who ſtands Impeacht by them 'before your Lordſhips of High Treaſon, 'and divers high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, 'To which he has pleaded a Pardon; 'which Pardon the Commons conceive to 'be illegal and void, and therefore they

'do

'do demand Judgment of your Lordſhips 'accordingly.

On the 6th of *May* it was ordered in the Houſe of Lords, that *Saturday* next be appointed for the Earl of *Danby's* Plea to be argued, and that the five Lords in the *Tower* be tryed this Day Sennight: With which Orders they acquainted the Commons the next Day, and that their Lordſhips had appointed an Addreſs to be made to His Majeſty to appoint a Lord Steward for the ſaid Tryals. The Commons not well ſatisfied with theſe proceedings, deſire that a Committee of both Houſes may be nominated to conſider of the moſt proper ways and methods of Proceeding upon Impeachments, according to the uſage of Parliament. But the Lords refuſed to agree to the Propoſal as inconformable to the Rules and Orders of proceedings of their Houſe, which is and ever muſt be tender in matters relating to their Judicature. Upon this Anſwer the Commons reſolve (*May* 9.) That no Commoner whatſoever preſume to maintain the validity of the Pardon pleaded by the Earl of *Danby*, without the leave of this Houſe firſt had; and that the Perſons ſo doing ſhall be accounted Betrayers of the Liber-

ries of the Commons of *England*. After this it seems that the Lords did recede from their former resolution, for on the 17th of *May*, they acquainted the Commons by Message, That they had appointed a Committee consisting of Twelve Lords, to joyn with a Committee of the House of Commons to consider of propositions and circumstances in relation to the foresaid Tryals.

Which joint Committee of both Houses meeting, they dis-agreed about the Bishops being present at the Tryals. for the Lords having resolved in their House, That the Lords Spiritual have a right to stay in Court in Capital Cases till the Court proceed to the Vote of Guilty or Not Guilty: Hereupon the Commons resolved on the other side to insist upon it, that the Lords Spiritual ought not to have any Vote in any Proceedings upon Impeachments against the Lords in the *Tower*. The two Houses seeming to differ on this point, the Bishops thought to find out a *Medium*, and on the 16th of *May*, desired leave of the House of Lords that they might withdraw themselves from the Tryals of the said Impeached Lords, with the Liberty of entring their usual Protestations.

But

But this did not ſatisfie the Houſe of Commons, who on the 24th of *May* Reſolve that they cannot proceed to the Tryal of the Five Lords before Judgment be given on the Earl of *Danby*'s Pardon, and in the point of the Biſhops Voting in Capital Offences. For which they drew up Reaſons, and the 26th of *May* delivered the ſame to the Lords at a Conference: which being very large, and in print, I ſhall here omit.

And in this poſture did the Publick Tranſactions in Parliament appear on the 27th day of *May*, at which time it pleas'd His Majeſty to Prorogue both Houſes until the 14th day of *Auguſt* next.

About this time the King was pleaſed to remove Sir *John Robinſon* from being Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and confer the Place on Captain *Cheek*.

The Troubles in *Scotland*, which broke out in this Month, gave occaſion of much diſcourſe, and no little alarm in *England*. They begun in the Barbarous Murder of Dr. *Sharp* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, on the 3d of *May*, as he was travelling from *Edinburgh* to his own Reſidency; The Murderers were a company of *Inveterate Covenanters*, who, in regard the ſaid Biſhop

had been formerly one of their Party, and now revolted (as they called his honest Reformation) bore him a most immortal hatred, having attempted his Life several times before. But the Assassins stop not at Murder, for soon after this they gather into a Body in the Western parts of *Scotland*, and fall into open Rebellion and Treason; on the 29th, a Party of the Rebels well mounted and armed, came to *Rugland*, proclaim the *Covenant*, and burnt the following Acts of Parliament, *viz.* 'The Act concerning the Kings Supremacy. The Reciſſory Act (by which all the Mock-Laws, made in the times of the late Anarchy, were repeal'd.) 'The Act 'for establishing Episcopacy: And the Act 'appointing the Anniversary of the 29th 'of *May*. They also publisht an Insolent Declaration full of Treason, and the very Spirit of *Scotch Covenanters*, commonly there called *WHIGS*: With such as these their Army increased daily to such a considerable number, that the King Commissioned the Duke of *Monmouth* as *Generalissimo* to suppress the Insurrection, which not long after, with the assistance of the Loyal Gentry and Heretors of that Nation, he

he did in one Battle; killing ſome, and taking ſeveral Hundreds of Priſoners; of which ſome few being hang'd, eſpecially thoſe who were more immediately concern'd in the Arch-Biſhops Murder, the reſt were Tranſported.

But to return to *London*. On the 13th of *June*, *Thomas White*, alias *Whitebread*, Provincial of the Jeſuits in *England*, *William Harcourt*, *John Fenwick*, *John Gaven*, and *Anthony Turner*, all Jeſuits, were Tryed at the *Old-Baily*, and found Guilty of High Treaſon as Conſpirators in the late Plot; The next Day *Richard Langhorn* Eſq; a Bariſter of the *Inner-Temple*, was Tryed at the ſame Bar for the ſame Crime, and being alſo found Guilty, all ſix had Sentence of Condemnation, and were accordingly Executed; the five Jeſuits on *Fryday* the 20th of *June*, and Mr. *Langhorn* on the 14th of *July* following; All departing this Life with the greateſt Proteſtations of Innocence, as to the Crimes Objected, as could be poſſibly expected.

On the laſt Day of *Trinity-Term*, being the 9th of *July*, Sir *Anthony Dean*, and *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; two Members of the preſent Parliament were on a long debate let to Bail in the Court of *Kings-Bench*

at *Weſtminſter*, the Principals in a Recognizance of 10000 *l.* apiece, and every one of the Bail 5000 *l.* They had been Committed to the *Tower*, by Order of the Houſe of Commons on the 20th of *May* laſt; their Accuſation Treaſon, Piracy, and Felony on the Stat. 21. *El.* 4. And being on the firſt Day of this Term removed by *Habeas Corpus* into this Court, the ſaid Crimes were here charged againſt 'em in ſeveral Affidavits by *Scot* and *Moon*; but it ſeems the Evidence not appearing ſo home as expected, they were now Bail'd, and ſo continued till the laſt Day of *Hillary-Term* following, at which time they were Diſcharged on their own ſingle Recognizance to appear in *Trinity-Term* next without being brought to any Tryal.

But now arrives the 10th of *July*, on which Day the King was pleas'd to Diſſolve the preſent Parliament by Proclamation, with a Declaration of His Intention to call another on the 17th of *October* following.

On the 18th of *July* Sir *George Wakeman* Baronet, the Queens Phyſitian, *William Marſhal*, *William Rumley*, and *James Corker*, Benedictin Monks, were Tryed for High Treaſon relating to the late Plot; the Evidence

Evidence, *Oates*, *Bedloe*, and others; But the Jury found 'em not Guilty, and they were discharged. Several Libels hereupon flew abroad against my Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*, who notwithstanding did sufficiently acquit himself from all aspersion in the Judgment of sober People.

In *August*, the King fell dangerously ill at *Windsor*, upon the Intelligence of which His Royal Highness came over Post to His Majesty; But it pleas'd God that the King recovering His Health, to the great Joy of the Nation; The Lord Mayor of *London*, with the Court of Aldermen, and a Train of 30 Coaches, and about 100 Horsemen, went on *Monday* the 15th of *September* to *Windsor* to Congratulate His Majesty's Recovery, which Complement was as kindly received as handsomely performed. On the *Wednesday* following the King, attended by His Royal Highness and the whole Court, rerurn'd to *Whitehall*; that Night by the Lord Mayors expres Order there were Bonfires throughout the whole City for His Majesty's return, as well to His former Health, as place of Residency. But it seems the Duke of *Monmouth* having contracted the Kings Displeasure, on some account or other, not commonly known,

known, His Majeſty was pleas'd to take from him his Commiſſion of Captain General, and for a time expel him the Kingdom; ſoon after this the ſaid Duke went over to *Utrecht*, and at the ſame time His Royal Highneſs return'd to *Bruſſels*; But this laſt, it ſeems, without deſigns of any long ſtay there, for on *Sunday* Night the 12th of *October*, His ſaid Royal Highneſs, the Dutcheſs, and Family, arrived at St. *James's*, to the ſurprize of ſome, and Joy of others.

The King having call'd a New Parliament, as he had formerly promiſed on the Diſſolution of the laſt, to meet on the 17th of *October*, He was now further pleas'd to Prorogue it from the time appointed, to the 26th of *January* following.

On the firſt Day of *Michaelmas-Term*, my Lord Chief Juſtice *Scroggs* took occaſion to make an Excellent Speech in the *Kings-Bench* Court, concerning the many Scandalous Libels that had been Publiſht againſt him ſince Sir *George Wakeman's* Tryal, and acquittal; in which Speech he purged himſelf at large of any Corruption and with a great meaſure of Courage declar'd, 'That he was neither afraid nor 'aſhamed to own what he had done; That 'the

'the Impeachment of the courſe of Pub-'lick Juſtice by vulgar noiſe and clamour 'did not at all terrify him to a Compli-'ance with the Rabble, againſt his Con-'ſcience and Underſtanding, nor to try a-'ny cauſe otherwiſe then according to the 'Evidence and the probability and credi-'bility it carries with it. Mr. Juſtice *Jones* and Juſtice *Dolbin* ſpoke alſo to the ſame purpoſe, and appear'd as Compurgators of the Chief Juſtices Integrity.

Much diſcourſe there was at this time, and many Narratives came out daily concerning the Diſcovery of a New Plot which the Papiſts (was is ſaid) had contrived to lay on the Presbyterians. The chief Diſcoverer was one *Dangerfield* alias *Willoughby*; Several were accuſed, and laid up as Conſpirators; among whom, the Counteſs of *Powis*, Mrs *Celier*, Sir *Robert Payton*, and Mr *Gadbury*.

The Effigies of the Pope in all his *Pontificalibus*, had been for ſeveral years paſt ſolemnly burnt by the people, in the Month of *November*, yearly; but never with ſo much Ceremony, as on the 17th of *November* this year, it being a Day obſerved by ſome in memory of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Proceſſion conſiſted of one perſonating the Dead

Dead Body of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* carried on a Horſe, with a Bell-man to mind the People of his Murther, Prieſts in Copes with a large Silver Croſs, Carmelite, and Gray Friers, ſix Jeſuites, and after them the Waits, ſeveral Biſhops, ſome in Lawn Sleeves, others with Copes and Miters on, then ſix Cardinals, and after them the Pope on a Pageant with Boys and Incenſe Pots, and other Ceremonious Pomp, behind him the Devils Repreſentative; In this manner they marched about five at night from *Biſhopſgate* to the *Temple-gate* at *Chancery Lane* End, attended with Thouſands of People, at which appointed ſtation, they Committed the Effigies to the Flames of a very extraordinary Bonfire, at which time the mock-Devil departed, and the Shew ended.

On *Thurſday* the 27th of *November*, The Duke of *Monmouth* arrived in the night time at *London*, on whoſe return the Citizens expreſt a mighty Joy by Bonfiers, Fireworks, and Ringing of Bells all the next day and moſt part of the night.

In the mean time his Royal Highneſs with his Ducheſs and Daughter, attended with a Guard and Retinue ſuitable to their Quality, made a Journey into *Scotland*: Where being arrived, The Duke was at *Eden-*

borough

borough on the 4th of *December*, received and Complemented by the Privy Council of that Kingdom, with abundance of Reſpect and Honor; The Lord Chancellor made a Speech in the name of all the Council, to which his Royal Highneſs Anſwer'd in very affectionate Terms, expreſſing his great ſatisfaction at the Civilities he had received ſince his arrival in that Kingdom: And declaring his readineſs to promote the Honor and Service of the King, and the Intereſts of the *Scottiſh* Nation.

About this time great endeavors were uſed to procure a Multitude of Hands to Petitions which were framing in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and ſeveral Counties, to be preſented to the King for the ſitting of the Parliament on the 26th day of *January* next according to the laſt Prorogation; which manner of Petitioning being unwarrantable and tumultuous, the King was pleaſed, in Council *Dec.* 10. to Order the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to take care in their ſeveral ſtations of His Majeſties Honor, and of the peace and ſafety of the City, and not to ſuffer ſuch perſons that ſhould ſign ſuch Petitions, or go about to procure hands to them to go unpuniſhed; but that they ſhould proceed againſt them or cauſe them

to

to be brought before the Council Board to be punished, according to a Resolution of all the Judges of *England*, 2. *Jac.* (which may be seen. *Cro.* 2. part of Reports, *fol.* 37.) His Majesty was further pleased to issue out His Proclamation dated the 12th day of *December*, containing, 'That whereas he hath 'been informed that divers evil disposed per- 'sons endeavor in several parts of this King- 'dom to frame Petitions to His Majesty for 'specious Ends and purposes relating to the 'publick, and thereupon to collect and pro- 'cure to the same the hands and subscriptions 'of multitudes of His Majesties Subjects; 'which Proceedings being contrary to the 'Common and known Laws of this Land, 'and tending to promote discontents among 'the People, and to raise Sedition and Re- 'bellion, His Majesty doth therefore strictly 'charge and commad all and every his lov- 'ing Subjects of what Rank or Degree soever, 'that they presume not to agitate or promote 'any such Subscriptions, nor in any ways joyn 'in any Petition of that manner to be pre- 'ferred to His Majesty, upon peril of the 'utmost rigour of the Law that may be in- 'flicted for the same.

At the same time His Majesty issued out another Proclamation, declaring His Resolution

ſolution to Prorogue the Parliament from the 26th of *January* to the 11th of *November* next.

Notwithſtanding the ſcope of theſe two Proclamations, the buſineſs of Petitioning went forwards; ſeveral were perfected and delivered not long after, one from *London* Subſcribed with many Thouſands of hands, others from, *York*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey*, and *Wiltſhire*, all which the King receiv'd but coldly, and as appeared afterwards, ineffectually; for on the 26th of *January* being the Day to which the Parliament was Prorogued, His Majeſty was pleaſed to make a ſhort Speech to both Houſes, containing; 'That 'when he declared in Council His Intention 'of putting off the Parliament to a time 'ſo remote as *November*, it was not without 'mature Conſideration; That he cannot be 'perſwaded from any thing that has happen-'ed ſince (in reference to Affairs within the 'Kingdom) to alter or repent of that Re-'ſolution; That notwithſtanding, conſidering 'the preſent danger which threatens ſome of 'our Neighbours and Allies, He thinks fit 'to appoint a day for their meeting again 'in *April*; yet the Diſtractions and Jealouſes 'at home are of ſuch a nature, and ſo height-'ned and improved by the malice and

and

'and Industry of ill men, that he is unalte-
'ablyof opinion that a longer Interval of
'Parliament will be absolutely necessary
'for composing and quieting of Mens minds;
'in order to which, he is afraid the most pro-
'per Remedies would prove ineffectual
'without the assistance of some further
'time; He resolves therefore that on the said
'meeting in *April* there shall be a further
'Prorogation, unless the Condition of our
'Allies abroad do then require our imme-
'diate assistance.

Hereupon he commanded the Lord Chancellor to Prorogue the Parliament to the 15th of *April*.

In the mean time Articles of high Misdemeanor were offer'd by way of Complaint to the King and Council against the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*, by *Oates*, and *Bedloe*, who had formerly declar'd themselves unwilling to give any Evidence against any Papists, or concerning the late Popish Conspiracy in any Court where the said Chief Justice should sit as Judge. But the Prosecution of this Affair soon fell, and the Cause never came to be heard, further than the Chief Justices Answer.

In the beginning of *Hillary Term*, Sir *Thomas Gascoigne*, a *York-shire* Knight of 85 years

of

of age, was Arraigned at the *Kings Bench* Bar in *Weſtminſter Hall*, upon an Information of High Treaſon in conſpiring the Death of the King, and the Subverſion of the Government. He was afterwards brought to his Tryal at the ſame Bar; the Jury were all *York-ſhire* Gentlemen, the Foreman, Sir *Thomas Hodſon*; The chief Evidence againſt him one *Balron*, who had formerly been Baily of his Colepits, and one *Mowbray*, who had alſo belonged to his Family; but their Teſtimony, it ſeems, not being of that Weight or credibility with the Jury as ſome expected, they brought in their Verdict Not Guilty; whereupon the Priſoner was immediately diſcharged.

We are now arrived at the end of the 31ſt year of His Majeſties Reign, a year obſervable for many Revolutions, thô all concluding peaceably and well, through the Mercy of God, and the Wiſdom of our Superiours, the factious Rabble having been never more ready for Combuſtion, ſince the late Wars of Curſed Memory.

Anno 32 *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1680.

THE Concluſion of the laſt Year left his Royal Highneſs in *Scotland*, but the beginning of this muſt be remarkable for his return to *England*; which healing Action in the entrance, will, I hope, as a good Omen, prognoſticate Peace and Happineſs to the King and Kingdom, during the reſt of this Thirty ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

On the 31 of *January*, the Duke acquainted the Lords of the Privy Council at *Edinburg*, 'That he had received a Letter 'from the King, calling him very ſpeedily 'to Court; That though he did very chear-'fully obey His Majeſty's Commands, and 'went with much joy to attend Him, yet 'he could not part from their Lordſhips 'ſo ſoon without a great deal of Reluctan-

cy

'cy and Trouble, having both at his re-
'ception, and during the ſhort time of
'his abode there, met with all poſſible de-
'monſtration of civility and kindneſs, both
'from the Nobility, Gentry, and from the
'Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Bodies of
'the Nation, particularly from the Coun-
'cil, of which he had ſo juſt a reſentment,
'that he could not in all his life forget
'them, and ſhould not fail upon all occa-
'ſions to meet their great kindneſs and
'affection ſhewn him, with all the ſervice he
'was capable to do them; That he would
'acquaint His Majeſty that He had in *Scot-*
'*land* a brave and loyal Nobility and Gen-
'try, a regular Privy Council, and the Ju-
'dicatures filled with able Perſons well af-
'fected to His Majeſty's Service and Inte-
'reſt; That he had obſerved the diſaffected
'Party were nothing ſo conſiderable as
'their Friends in *England* ſtudied induſtri-
'ouſly to repreſent them to be. He then
'recommended to the Council the ſetling
'of the Differences between ſeveral
'Gentlemen of the *Highlands*, whom he
'had always obſerved to be firm to His
'Majeſty's Intereſt. The Lord Chancellor,
in the name of the Council, acknowledged
the great happineſs they had had in hi

Preſence, Conduct, and Advice, and declared how much devoted they all were to the Service of His Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs; and that they could not expreſs the great grief they had to part ſo ſoon with him, to whoſe Council and Preſence they owe ſo many Advantages.

After this the Duke, Ducheſs, and all their Retinue, began their Voyage by Sea for *London*, where he arrived at the Court Privy Stairs on the 24th of *February*, about Three in the afternoon, not without all the due ſigns of Joy and Welcome. There arrived at the ſame time from the Privy Council of *Scotland*, a Letter full of Loyal Expreſſions to the Kings Service, with abundance of Recommendation and Proteſtations for the Duke's Intereſt. Two days after his arrival, his Royal Highneſs was attended by the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council of the City of *London*; at which time the Recorder having in all their names Congratulated his ſafe arrival, they all kiſt the Hands both of the Duke and Ducheſs.

On the 11th of *February*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to declare in Council, that He had granted His Secretary *Coventry* leave

to

to resign his Place of Secretary of State; That His intention was to continue him however of His Council; And that He had made choice of Sir *Lionel Jenkins* to succeed him in the Place of Secretary, who was accordingly Sworn of His Privy Council that day, and took his place at the Board.

Before the end of this *Hillary* Term, the Court of *Kings Bench* produced several remarkable passages relating to the publick. For besides the Tryal and Acquittal of Sir *Thomas Gascoin* (of which before) on the 9th of *February*, *Thomas Whitfield*, *John Smallbones*, and *William Land*, having been formerly indicted for a Ryot, in tearing a Petition which was some time since carried about to get Subscriptions to it concerning the sitting of the Parliament, being now tryed for the same at the *Kings Bench* Bar, they were found Not guilty of the Ryot, and onely Mr. *Whitfield* guilty of tearing the Petition; but what offence that action did amount to, was not at that time declared by the Court.

About the same time several Booksellers were punisht for publishing Seditious and Scandalous Libels; but above all, the Sentence against *Benjamin Harris*, the Publisher

of the *Weekly Domestick Intelligence*, is most observable, who having been Indicted, Tryed, and found Guilty of Vending a Scandalous Libel, called, *An Appeal from the Country to the City*, had Judgment on the last day of the Term, 'To stand in the Pil-'lory before the *Old Exchange* on the Tues-'day following; Imprisonment for One 'year, Three years Good behaviour, and 'Fined 500 *l.* the said *Appeal* to be burnt 'by the Common Hangman.

On the fifth of *March* His Majesty was pleas'd to issue out His Proclamation against *Highway-men*, promising thereby the Summ of 10 *l.* to any one who should discover any such, from the date of the said Proclamation until the second of *March* following, which said Summ was appointed to be paid immediately on the Conviction of such Robber, by the Sherif of the County; and to be allow'd on His Accounts.

On the ninth of *March* the King issued out another Proclamation against such, who 'under a vain pretence of Honor, take up-'on them to be the Revengers of their pri-'vate Quarrels in Duels and single Combat, 'which ought not to be upon any pretence 'or provocation whatsoever, strictly charg-'ing and commanding all his loving Subjects

'of

'of what quality ſoever; but they do not, either by themſelves or others, by Meſſage, 'Word, Writing, or other ways, Challenge, 'or cauſe to be Challenged, any Perſon or 'Perſons, to fight in Combat or ſingle Duel, 'nor Carry, Accept, or Conceal any ſuch 'Challenge or Appointment, nor actually 'fight any ſuch Duel, or as a Second or 'otherwiſe accompany or be aſſiſtant therein; declaring further, That He will not 'grant His Pardon to any Perſon whatſoever, that ſhall fight or be any way aiding 'or concerned in ſuch Duel, where any Perſon ſhall be ſlain or dye of his Wounds received therein, but will leave all ſuch perſons to the utmoſt rigour and ſeverity of the 'Laws; And that He will not ſuffer or endure 'any perſon or perſons to be or remain at 'Court who ſhall preſume to intercede for any 'perſon or perſons offending againſt this Proclamation, ſtraitly charging and commanding, by the ſaid Proclamation, all perſons 'whatſoever, who ſhall receive or know of 'any Challenge, ſent, or delivered, as aforeſaid, forthwith to give notice thereof to 'ſome of the Privy Council, or ſome Juſtice of Peace near the place, upon pain of 'His higheſt Diſpleaſure, and being left to

'the strictest rigour and severity of the 'Law.

On the 15th of *April*, being the day to which the Parliament was formerly Prorogued, the King then absent at *Newmarket*, my Lord Chancellor, by Commission under the Great Seal, Prorogued it further to the 17th of *May* following, the Duke of *York* being present in the House. On the 17th of *May* it was further Prorogued till the first of *July*.

And now it was that those Counties which had been lately so active in promoting Petitions for the sitting of the Parliament, began to be ashamed of such Actions, and to recant. The City of *Westminster* was the first, whose Grand Jury by their publick and formal Act, at their Sessions after *Easter*, disown'd the said Action of promoting Petitions, and charged it on certain Factious persons unknown to them; this, and more to this purpose, they desired their Steward, Mr. *Withens* of the *Middle Temple*, to represent in their names to His Majesty, which he did soon after, and was Knighted for his Loyalty by the Name of Sir *Francis Withens*. After this followed the like Addresses from the Counties of *Surry*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Norfolk*, which

which laſt mentioned County of *Norfolk*, had this further Acknowledgment in their Meſſage, *viz. Their humble thanks to His Majeſty for recalling the Duke from* Flanders. To the ſame purpoſe, ought not to be omitted what happened in my Lord *Shandois* his Caſe, who having been elected by the *Turkey* Company of Merchants to go Ambaſſador to *Conſtantinople*, and deſiring His Majeſty's Approbation, the King was pleas'd to reply, 'That he having countenanced 'and been engaged in the Buſineſs of a Peti-'tion about the Parliament (which His Ma-'jeſty lookt upon as derogatory to His Pre-'rogative, and tending to Sedition) He 'could not think him fit for this Favour. Hereupon the ſaid Lord deſiring to be called into the Council of Foreign Affairs at *Whitehall*, *Apr.* 26. did there humbly acknowledge to His Majeſty his fault in having been concerned in the ſaid Petition, alledging, That he was miſled and drawn in, by being given to underſtand that that proceeding was for His Majeſty's Service; but that being ſince better informed, he abhorred and diſowned all ſuch Practices, and humbly begg'd His Majeſty's Pardon for what was paſt. After which the King was pleas'd to receive him into His Favour,

vour, and confirm his Election to the Embaſſie.

About this time it was, that a falſe and dangerous Rumour flew abroad, and was ſpread about the Town, concerning a *Black Box* reported to be found, wherein was ſaid to be contain'd a Writing importing a Marriage or Contract between His Majeſty and the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Mother; which report coming to the King's Ear, He was pleas'd to Summon the Council to meet extraordinarily on the 26th of *April*, in which He declared the ſaid report to be altogether falſe, and that He thought Himſelf obliged in Honor and Conſcience to have the matter throughly examined and ſearched into; In order whereunto Sir *Gilbert Gerard* (who was rumour'd to have ſeen ſome ſuch Writing) being called in, was examined in Council (his Royal Highneſs, and all the Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* being preſent) touching the truth of what was reported; To which he anſwered upon Oath, 'That he never 'had any ſuch Writing committed to his 'Cuſtody, nor did he know of any ſuch 'thing, or had ever ſeen ſuch Writing. To all which he alſo ſubſcribed his Name. His Majeſty declaring He reſolved to uſe all means

means possibly to find out the Author of this Report. And accordingly a Committee of Council did sit for a great while afterwards to sift into the Business.

On the fifth of *May*, all the Judges of *England*, having been demanded their Opinions, made their Report in Council, and declared for Law, 'That His Majesty 'may Prohibit the Printing and Publish-'ing of all News-Books and Pamphlets of 'News whatsoever not Licensed by His Ma-'jesty's Authority, as manifestly tending to 'the Breach of the Peace, and Disturbance 'of the Kingdom: And accordingly the King issued out His Proclamation to suppress 'em, *May* 12.

On the 11th of *May*, being about the middle of *Easter Term*, a Bill of Indictment of High Treason against the Lady *Powis*, was deliver'd to the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, who not being satisfy'd with the sufficiency of the Evidenc, after a long Examination, brought the Bill in, *Ignoramus*.

The storm of Hail that fell at *London* on the 18th of *May* about eleven of the Clock in the morning, is not to be past without Observation; which though it came not very thick, nor continu'd long, yet was

was of such note, that some were measured above six Inches about; I saw many fall bigger than Pigeons Eggs, or ordinary Walnuts, none less than ones finger end, and hard as Stones, till they had lain awhile. Several Rooks in the *Temple Garden* were beaten down from the Trees and killed with this Hail, as so many Shot or Bullets.

On Wednesday the 19th of *May*, *Richard Tasburgh* of *Flixton* in the County of *Suffolk* Esq; was Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar upon an Indictment of High Treason in Conspiring the Death of the King; but upon a long Evidence to little purpose, was found Not Guilty (the Jury never going from the Bar) and discharg'd.

On Friday the 21 of *May* was brought to the same Bar, by *Habeas Corpus*, *William* Viscount *Stafford*, who much complaining of his long Imprisonment, was informed by the Court, 'That all the Judges had 'resolved upon mature Consideration, that 'he being Impeacht of Treason in 'Parliament, he could not be tryed out of 'Parliament; and for the same reason al-'so, it was out of the Power of this Court 'to Bail him; That he, and the other Lords 'in the Tower were not within the benefit

'of

'of the late Act touching *Habeas Corpus*'s;
'That the Court was ſorry they could not
'relieve him; and that there was no way
'for him to come to his Tryal but by the
'ſitting of the Parliament.

The day following Sir *Henry Tichburne*, the elder *Roper*, and *John Caryl* Eſq; were Bail'd at the ſame Bar, though accuſed of High Treaſon; yet in regard there appeared but one Witneſs againſt them (*viz. Oats*) they were diſcharged of their Confinement, upon Bail.

On the laſt day of the Term, the Lady *Powis*, Sir *Robert Payton*, and one *Bedingfield*, were abſolutely diſcharg'd of all attendance. The ſame day a Bill of Indictment of High Treaſon was found and brought in by the Grand Jury of *Middleſex* againſt the Lord *Caſtlemain*.

The Nine and twentieth of *May*, being the ſolemn Anniverſary for the Kings Birth and Reſtoration, paſt this year with the uſual Church Service, and the Joy of Bells, but without any Bonfires at night, all Bonfires, not only on this, but any other day whatſoever, having been forbid (by order of the Privy Council, *April* 7.) without Licence firſt obtain'd from the Council or other Magiſtrates: Such Bonfires as of late,

late, having been obſerved the occaſions of tumult and dangerous opportunities of Sedition: This day was alſo obſerved at *Edinburgh* with great ſolemnity and triumph, Fifty old Men (the Number of His Majeſty's Age) attending the Ceremony, each having a Largeſs of 50 s. The King and the Dukes Healths were publickly drank at the *Market Croſs*, the Conduits running Claret, and abundance of Oranges, Lemons, and Sweatmeats thrown abroad.

About the 10th of *June* arrived ill News from *Tangier*, the *Moors* on the 14th paſt ſo ſtraitned *Charles* Fort with their Siege, that the *Engliſh* Gariſon, being but 180 Men, under Captain *Trelawney*, reſolved to quit it as deſperate, and fight through the Enemy, to the Town of *Tangier*; accordingly they laid a Mine to blow it up after their departure, and paſſing through the Enemies Works in the night (which Paſſage they found more difficult than expected) the whole Army of the *Moors* were alarmed and came in upon them, kill'd neer 150, cut the Captain all to pieces, about 38 men eſcaping through. *Henrietta* Fort being alſo at the ſame time loſt to the Enemy.

On

On the the firſt day of *Trinity Term*, Mrs. *Celier* was tryed for High Treaſon, at the *Kings Bench* Bar, the Indictment run in the uſual form as againſt the reſt of the Plotters; but the chief, (and indeed only) Evidence againſt her, *Thomas Dangerfield*, being proved by Records then produced, ſo great and infamous a Criminal, his Teſtimony was refuſed by the Court to be admitted, and chiefly in regard he ſtood Outlaw'd of Felony, and Felony not being expreſt in his Pardon, ſhe was therefore found Not Guilty; and *Dangerfield* himſelf committed to cuſtody, till he could find Bail to Reverſe the Outlawry, to Anſwer the Felony, and for his good Behaviour; But within a few days after the ſaid *Dangerfield* producing a *Newgate* Pardon, whereby all Felonies were Pardoned, and his name being found therein, he was diſcharg'd.

And now it was that His Majeſty, in purſuance to what He had done in *April*, and to remove all pretences of the diſaffected, in the Point of Succeſſion, publiſht his Declaration, Proteſting on the Word of a King, and the Faith of a Chriſtian, That He was never Married to Mrs. *Barlow* alias *Waters*,

Waters, the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Mother, nor to any other Woman, besides the now Queen. Which Declaration was on the 15th of *June* in this *Trinity* Term, Registred on Record in the High Court of *Chancery*, all the great Lords of the Privy Council who were present when His Majesty Declared and Signed the same, attesting the Action upon their Corporal Oaths in open Court. The Lord Chancellor declaring at the same time, 'That this 'Declaration is not inrolled here to receive 'any augmentation of repute or force from 'this Court, for it cannot receive more 'than it hath already, but only to be pre-'served here as in a Repository or Registry; 'and he doubts not but it will also find a 'more Noble Registry than this, that is, the 'Hearts of all the Loyal Subjects of the 'Nation.

Other notable passages are to be Observed this Term: On the 22d of *June*, the Lord *Aston* was brought to the *Kings-Bench* Bar in Order to his Tryal, but the Attorney-General not being ready with the Kings Evidence, the Tryal was put off to the *Fryday* following, on which Day the Court did not proceed to the Tryal for the same reason, and the Lord *Aston* was

was Bail'd the next Day, to appear the first Day of next Term. On the 23d of the same Month, the Lord *Castlemain* was Tryed for High Treason; the Evidence against him *Oates*, and *Dangerfield*; the last of which tho' admitted to be Sworn, yet finding no credit with the Court and Jury on the account of the Infamy of his many Crimes, the Verdict was brought in Not Guilty, and the Prisoner Discharged. And this was because the *Stat.* 13 of this King, requires two Lawful and credible Witnesses in Cases of Treason, and *Dangerfield* being not esteem'd such, there remain'd only one Witness, *viz. Oates.*

Saturday the 26th of *June*, being four Days before the Term ended, the Grand Jury of *Middlesex* came to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, and by their Foreman, *Charles Humphreville* Esq; presented to the Bench a Petition Subscribed by 21 of them, and desired my Lord Chief Justice to present it to the King, for the sitting of the Parliament; but the Court refusing to Act in it, received it not. And the said Jury were at the same time Discharged from further attendance. It is said, that they had at that time some Bills and Presentments before them against several Persons

for being Popiſh Recuſants, in Order to their Conviction, all which they would have found and preſented in few Hours time, had they not been Diſcharged; among the reſt a Bill againſt the Duke of *York* brought into the ſaid Jury, and Promoted, and in ſome ſort, atteſted by ſeveral Lords and Members of Parliament, *viz. Huntington*, *Shaftsbury*, *Gray* of *Wark*, *Brandon*, *Ruſſel*, *Candiſh*, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Sir *Edward Hungerford*, Sir *Scroop How*, Sir *William Cooper*, Sir *Thomas Wharton*, *John Trenchard* Eſq; *Thomas Thynn* Eſq; and *William Foreſter* Eſq; And note that the Proceedings of the Petition aboveſaid were diſowned by another Grand Jury of *Middleſex*, who the ſame Day, came in, and preſented the Court with a Paper Subſcribed by them to that purpoſe, deſiring the Court to take particular notice of their diſſent to the irregular Proceedings of the other Jury.

On the laſt Day of the Term ſeveral who ſhould have been Tryed about the Plot, were (in regard the Attorny-General had not Evidence ſufficient againſt them,) ſome Bail'd, and ſome abſolutely Diſcharged, by vertue of the late Act of *Habeas*

Habeas Corpus. 31. *Car*. 2. Among the first were Sir *James Symonds*, *Edward Peters*, and *Needham*, with several others who were reputed Priests; Mr. *Howard*, Mr. *Hevening ham*, both the *Ropers*, Sir *John Gage*, and young *Langhorn*, were absolutely Discharged from their long Imprisonments, some having lain by it for 23 Months, and the reason of their Discharge was because Mr. Attorney-General declar'd that he had but one Witness against them. Sir *Anthony Dean* and Mr. *Pepys*, were also at the same time absolutely Discharg'd from further attendance. But one *Holcroft* a Conventicle Preacher having removed himself by *Habeas Corpus* from *Cambridge* Goal, and appearing to be a very Seditious and dangerous Person, and to be in Prison not only by Warrant of the Justices on the *Oxford* Act, but also on a *Capias Excommunicatum*, was remanded.

17. *Car*. 2. c. 2.

On the first of *July*, being the Day to which the Parliament had been formerly Prorogued, it was further Prorogued, by Commission, to the 22d of the same Month, the Duke of *York* being present in the

House, and from thence to the 23d of *August*.

Bethel (who had been one of the Committee of Safety in the late Times) and *Cornish*, two reputed Phanaticks, had been chosen Sheriffs of *London* last *Midsummer* for the Year insuing, but appearing since uncapable to bear Office in any Corporation by the *Stat.* 13. *Car.* 2. *Stat.* 2. c. 1. a New Election was appointed to be at *Guildhall* on the 14th of *July*, against which time they capacitated themselves by receiving the Sacrament and abjuring the Covenant, *&c.* As appointed by the said Act, and stood for a New Choice; against whom two other Competitors appear'd, *Fox*, and *Nicholson*; in so much that they came to a Poll (a thing unusual) during which time a Riotous Assault was Committed on the Person of Sir *Simon Lewis*, one of the then Sheriffs, by *Osborn* a Draper and others of *Bethels* Party; which being Represented to the King the same Night, by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Person, he Ordered a Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* to be Issued out for Tryal of the said Riot. They continued Polling till *Monday* following, and from thence by Adjournment to *Thursday*, The King in the mean

mean time being entertain'd at Supper at Sheriff *Lewis*'s House *Tuesday July* 20. On the 29th of *July* (and not before) the Votes were declar'd at a Common Hall then Assembled at the *Guild-Hall*, to stand thus

Bethel, 2276.
Cornish, 2483.
Box, 1428.
Nicholson, 1230.

Whereupon the two first were declared lawfully Chosen with great Acclamations. At the same time an Address was Presented to the Lord Mayor by *Thomas Papillon* Esq; in the Name of the Commons of the City, thereby Disowning all tumultuous and disorderly Proceedings in their last Assembly, other than what might be the effect of Emulation for His Majesties Service, and the Preservation of their own just Rights, desiring his Lordship to Represent the same to the King, and that he would in their Names humbly beseech His Majesty that the Parliament might speedily Assemble, To which the Lord Mayor Answered in a short Speech, 'That he had 'not misrepresented any thing touching 'their last Assembly to His Majesty; That

'their Addreſs touching the Parliament 'might have been ſpared, in regard the 'King had been pleaſed not long ſince to 'declare to him, and aſſure him, That 'this Parliament ſhould ſit in *November* 'next; however that he would not be 'wanting with all humility to lay the 'whole matter before him.

On the 23d of *Auguſt*, being the Day to which the Parliament had been Prorogued, the Houſes met, and were further Prorogued to the 21ſt of *October* following; The King promiſing that they ſhould ſit then, and Publiſhing His Proclamation to that purpoſe.

Several Remarkable Paſſages happen'd this long Vacation. As, the Death of the Earl of *Oſſery*, into whoſe Place of Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Succeeded the Earl of *Feverſham*. The Death of *Bedloe*, one of the Evidence concerning the Plot. Alſo the Prince Palatine Eldeſt Son of the Elector, being here in *England* on a Viſit to the King, he received News of the Death of his Father in *Germany*, during his abſence.

It was alſo during this Vacation that *Elizabeth Celier* before mention'd Publiſht a Narrative of her Tryal and Sufferings;

in which were ſome words like Reproach to the Government, for which ſhe was Tryed, found Guilty of Publiſhing a Libel, Fined 1000 *l.* to ſtand Thrice in the Pillory, Good Behavior during Life, and her Book to be Burnt by the Hangman.

And now comes on the long expected 21ſt Day of *October*, and with it the firſt Seſſion of this Parliament. The Day before which The Duke and Ducheſs of *York* began their Journey for *Scotland*, by Sea; The King Accompanying them as low as *Woolwich*, and there Dineing with them on Shipboard. The ſame Day many Members of both Houſes, to the Number of 200 as reported, met in a kind of Caball at Dinner at the Sun Tavern behind the *Exchange*. On the 21ſt the Kings Speech contain'd, 'That He had during this long 'Prorogation made Alliances with *Holland* and *Spain*; That He deſired Mony of 'them for the Relief of *Tangier* which had 'already exhauſted His Purſe; That He 'would not have them meddle with the 'Succeſſion of the Crown in the Right Line, 'but proceed in the Diſcovery of the Plot, 'and to the Tryals of the Lords, *&c.* After this (the Chancellor making no ſet Speech) the Commons return'd to their

own House, and unanimously chose for their Speaker, Mr. *Williams* of *Grays-Inn*, Recorder of *Chester*.

One of the first things the House of Commons did, was to Purge their own House of certain Members; Sir *Robert Can*, a Burgess for *Bristol* for having said there is no Plot, but a Presbyterian Plot: Sir *Francis Withins* head Steward of *Westminster*, and one of the Burgesses for the same, for having Declar'd himself abhorrent to the late Tumultous Petitions for the Parliaments sitting. The first of these was expell'd the House, and Committed to the *Tower*; the other only expell'd; But both Order'd to receive their Censure on their Knees. And several other Members were declar'd Guilty of the last mention'd Offence.

On the 30th of *October*, the King Publisht a Proclamation, promising His Pardon to all that within two Months shall come in and make any further Discovery of the Plot. And this was done upon an Address of Parliament.

In the mean time the Commons not satisfied in punishing their own Members who had appeal'd against Petitioning for the Parliaments sitting, they take notice of others who were without their Walls,

and

and among the reſt Sir *George Jeffreys* becomes the Object of their Diſpleaſure; who being Recorder of *London*, the Kings Serjeant at Law, and Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*, is for the pretended Crime above ſpecified, on the 19th of *November* Voted a Betrayer of the Rights of the Subject, and an Addreſs Order'd to be made to His Majeſty to remove him from all Publick Offices. At the ſame time it was Order'd, that a Committee enquire into all ſuch Perſons as have been adviſing or promoting the late Proclamation, ſtiled a Proclamation againſt *Tumultuous Petitioning*.

But about the ſame time a matter of much greater concern was thus mannaged. On the 11th of *November*, was paſt in the Houſe of Commons a Bill entituled, 'An Act for 'ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, by diſ-'abling *James* Duke of *York*, to Inherit the 'Imperial Crown of *England*, and *Ireland*, 'and the Territories thereunto belonging. Which Bill was on the 15th carryed up to the Lords Houſe by my Lord *Ruſſel*, attended by almoſt all the Commons, who gave a Hum at the Delivery. They being departed it was read once, and being put to the Vote, whether it ſhould be read a ſecond time, it was carryed in the *Affirmative*,

tive, by two Voices. On the ſecond reading it was debated till 11 a Clock at night (the King being preſent all the while) and then thrown out of the Houſe by a Majority of about 30 Votes; in which Majority were all the Biſhops then preſent, which were 14.

Several other matters were tranſacted in Parliament, of great moment, but in regard the Daily Votes and tranſactions of the Houſe of Commons, was by Order of that Houſe, daily made publick in Print, I refer the Reader for Particulars to what has been publiſht, and in theſe Papers take notice only of ſome of the moſt material Paſſages.

Among which, it may be obſerved that Mr. *Seymour* the late Speaker, and for whoſe Election the Commons in the late ſhort Parliament did very much ſtickle, was now ordered to be Impeacht; and thô not at the ſame time, yet not long after, Impeachments were Voted and drawn up againſt Sir *Francis North* Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, Sir *William Scroggs* Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*, Sir *Thomas Jones* ſecond Juſtice of the ſaid Court, and Sir *Richard Weſton* Puiſny Baron of the *Exchequer*,

quer, for ſeveral pretended Miſdemeanors.

In the mean time *William* Lord Viſcount *Stafford*, one of the 5 Popiſh Lords in the *Tower*, was brought to his Tryal on an Impeachment of High Treaſon. The Tryal began in *Weſtminſter Hall* on *Tueſday* the 30th of *November*, being the next day after the Term ended. Which Impeachment, and Evidence upon the ſame, was managed by a Committee of the Commons. The Tryal laſted for a Whole Week: and The Evidence againſt him were *Oates*, *Turberville*, and *Dugdale*; Of the Lords who ſate upon the Tryal (the Lord Chancellor being Lord High Steward) 31 pronounced him not Guilty, and 55 Guilty. And accordingly Judgment was pronounced againſt him on *Wedneſday* the 7th of *December*. But his Execution was reſpited till *Wedneſday* the 29th of *December*, on which day he was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, proteſting with his laſt breath his Innocency as to thoſe Crimes of which he ſtood Condemn'd.

It is obſervable, that *Bethel*, and *Corniſh*, being then Sheriffs of *London*, and having received the Kings Writ for the Execution of the ſaid Viſcount *Stafford* by ſevering his

his Head from his Body, (according to the constant Course in such Cases) had notwithstanding the Confidence to demur upon it, whether he ought to be Beheaded, or according to the Common Judgment, hang'd and quartered; and for this they apply'd themselves to the two Houses of Parliament. To which the most Honourable House of Lords Answered roundly, That the Kings Writ ought to be obey'd: But the Commons by way of Concession, *viz.* That they were *Content* that the said Lord be Executed by severing his Head from his Body only.

During these Transactions a Comet with a most Prodigious Stream of light appear'd in the *West*; the Star from which the Blaze proceeded was but small, and when first discover'd, appeared not much above the *Horizon*; but every night afterwards it appear'd higher and higher in the beginning of the Night, and consequently setting later and later, its Lustre and magnitude also decaying.

I am neither able nor willing to make any Remarques on the Nature of these *Meteors*; Or to say how far such noxious Exhalations may incline Mankind to Mischief: And least of all will I pretend to Interpret whether this Finger of the Almighty

mighty is thus ſeen in the Heavens to Point out Good or Bad Events. All that I deſign is innocently to obſerve, and Remember the Naked Matters of Fact as they happen, without diſguize or Comment.

Two things more very obſervable happen'd before Chriſtmas. One was, An Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons preſented to His Majeſty on the 21ſt of *December*, in anſwer to His Speech of the 15th, wherein he demanded, once more, Supplies of Mony for the defence of *Tangier*. The effect of the ſaid Addreſs, was to deny (in as modeſt Terms as could be) all Supplies of Mony for that purpoſe; unleſs His Majeſty would be pleas'd to paſs a Bill to Seclude the Duke of *York* from Inheriting to the Crown, and to enable the Proteſtants of this Nation to Aſſociate themſelves for the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion, the Defence of the King and Kingdoms.

The other was a moſt Remarkable Speech Spoke in the Houſe of Lords by the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, the King being then preſent, (at leaſt wiſe ſo pretended and Printed) which being full of Audacious and undecent Expreſſions, was by order of the Lords Houſe, burnt by the Common Hangman at the *Exchange*, and in the *Pallace yard*.

On

On the 4th of *January* His Majesty was pleased to send His Message to the House of Commons, in Answer to their Address of *December*, 21. abovemention'd, in which Message He let them know, 'That he had 'received their Address with all the disposition they could wish to comply with their 'reasonable Desires; but upon perusal of it, 'he was sorry to see their thoughts so wholly 'fixt on the Bill of Exclusion, as to determine that all other remedies for the Suppressing of Popery will be ineffectual; That 'His Majesty is confirm'd in His opinion 'against That Bill by the Judgment of the 'House of Lords who rejected it; That He 'thinks there remains nothing more for Him 'to say in Answer to the foresaid Address, 'then to recommend to this House, the Consideration of all other means for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, to 'which they have no reason to doubt His 'concurrence, whensoever they shall be 'presented to Him in a Parliamentary way; 'And in conclusion, again, He urges them to 'the preservation of *Tangeir*.

On the *Friday* following, being the 7th of *January*, the House entred upon the Consideration of the said Message, and resolve, as the opinion of the House, 'That there is 'no

'no ſecurity or ſafety for the Proteſtant 'Religion, the Kings Life, or the Well con-'ſtituted and eſtabliſht Government of this 'Kingdom, without paſſing a Bill for 'diſabling *James* Duke of *York* to inherit 'the Imperial Crown of *England*, and *Ireland*, 'and the Dominions and Territories there-'unto belonging; and that to rely upon 'any other means or remedies without ſuch 'a Bill, is not only inſufficient, but dangerous: 'That till ſuch a Bill be paſt this Houſe 'cannot give any Supply to His Majeſty 'without danger to His Majeſties perſon, 'Extream hazard of the Proteſtant Religion, 'and unfaithfullneſs to thoſe by whom this 'Houſe is intruſted: That all perſons who 'adviſed His Majeſty in His laſt Meſſage 'to this Houſe to inſiſt upon an opinion 'againſt the Bill for Excluding the Duke of '*York*, have given Pernicious Council to 'His Majeſty, and are Promoters of Popery, 'and Enemies to the King and Kingdom: And as ſuch they name *George* Earl of *Halifax*, *Henry* Marquiſs of *Worceſter*, *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, againſt which, as alſo againſt *Lewis* Earl of *Feverſham*, and *Laurence Hide* Eſq; they Vote an Addreſs to be preſented to His Majeſty to remove them from all Offices of Honour and Profit, and

from

from His Majesties Councils and Presence for ever. They further Vote and Resolve, the same day, 'That whosoever shall hereafter Lend or cause to be Lent by way of 'advance any Mony upon the Branches of 'the Kings Revenue arising by Customs, 'Excise, or Hearth Mony, shall be adjudg'd to 'hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall 'be responsible for the same in Parliament.

On the *Monday* following, being the 10th of *Jan.* the King was pleas'd to determin this Session, by Proroguing the Parliament to the 20th day of *Jan.* then next following; at the same time passing only Two Publick Bills, *viz.* One about *Irish Cattel*, and One about *Burying in Woollen*. The House of Commons were, it seems, aware of this Prorogation, and therefore that very morning the first thing they did, after they were sate, and before the Usher of the Black Rod came in, they Resolved, 'That whosoever advised His Majesty to Prorogue 'this Parliament, to any other purpose 'then in Order to the passing of a Bill for 'the Exclusion of *James* Duke of *York*, 'is a Betrayer of the King, the Protestant 'Religion, and of the Kingdom of *England*, a Promoter of the *French* Interest, 'and a Pensioner to *France*.

On

On the 13th of *Jan.* a Court of Common Council, being Assembled in *London*, they ordered to be drawn up, and Presented to the King a Petition, setting forth, 'That whereas, the Parliament had 'convicted one of the 5 Popish Lords in 'the *Tower*, and were about to convict the 'other 4 of High Treason; That they had 'Impeacht the Chief Justice *Scroggs*, and were 'about to impeach other Judges, and all 'this in order to the preservation of His 'Majesties Life, the Protestant Religion, 'and Government; That they were much 'surprized to see the Parliament Prorogued 'in the hight of their buisiness; That their 'only hopes were that this was done only 'in order to bring such Affairs about again 'as were necessary to the Settling the Na-'tion: They therefore pray'd that His Ma-'jesty would be pleas'd to let the Parlia-'ment sit at the day appointed, and so to 'continue till they had effected the great 'Affairs before them. To this effect were the words of their Petition, which was further ordered to be delivered that night, or as soon as may be, by the Lord Mayor, attended with the new Recorder *George Treby* Esq; and certain Members of the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council.

But before the said 20th day of *Jan.* arrived, the King was pleased by his Proclamation bearing date at *Whitehall*, *Jan.* 18. to dissolve this Parliament, and intimate His Royal pleasure and intentions to call an other to sit on the 21st of *March* following, at *Oxford*.

Not long after this, *viz.* on the 25th of *Jan.* the Earl of *Essex*, and other Lords Presented to the King a Petition, setting forth, 'That whereas the Nation and His 'Majesties Person were in imminent danger 'from the Papists, unto which no stop or re-'medy could be provided unless by a Parlia-'ment; That several Parliaments being call'd 'and assembled, they were Prorogued 'and dissolved before any sufficient order 'could be taken therein, *&c.* That His 'Majesty had been prevailed with to call 'another at *Oxford*, where neither Lords 'or Commons can be in safety, but will be 'dayly exposed to the Swords of the Pa-'pists and their adherents, the liberty of 'speaking thereby destroyed, and the vali-'dity of their Acts and proceedings left 'disputable, the straightness of the place 'unfit for such a Concourse of persons as 'now follows every Parliament, and the 'Witnesses which are necessary to give Evi-'dence

'dence upon the Commons Impeachment 'unable to bear the charges of such a Journey, 'and unwilling to trust themselves under 'the Protection of a Parliament, that is it 'self evidently under the Power of Guards 'and Soldiers; They therefore pray that the 'Parliament may sit at *Westminster*. This was subscribed, *Monmouth*, *Kent*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Salisbury*, *Clare*, *Stamford*, *Essex*, *Shaftsbury*, *Mordant*, *Evers*, *Paget*, *Grey*, *Herbert*, *Howard*, *Delamer*.

About the same time the King was pleased to displace my Lord *Sunderland* from the Office of Secretary of State, and to confer the said Office on my Lord *Conway*: and several other Members of the Privy Council were then also alter'd.

And thus concluded the 32d year of His Majesties Reign, observable for divers matters, but above all for the Transactions of the Lords in Parliament, who by their Prudent and Judicious proceedings on the 15th of *November*, defeated the industrious malice of the Dukes Enemies, by rejecting the Bill past by the Commons for secluding him from the Succession of these Crowns, when they should happen to fall to him by the old known Laws of Inheritance. Which action being of such mighty Conse-

quence to the Peace, or perpetual Trouble of this Nation, and the Question being so happily settled, it being also a leading President to many other healing actions which have happen'd since, let me once take leave to break the concise Method which I at the beginning of these Notes propounded, and remember in this place some Verses writ immediately upon that Transaction, by a true Lover of his King and the Royal Family.

Glorious, and great Indeed! These these *are they,*
Who truly, thus, *their* noble *Blood display;*
And by the Soul *which they* this day *have shewn,*
Make all the Lawrels of their Line *their* own.
These are old Englands *Peers, hearts that despise*
To be o're awd *by Number and by Noise;*
No, they're too Brave, *too* Loyal, *and too* Wise.
Thus *did their mighty* Ancestors *combine*
When Force misplac'd *the Crown from the right* Line:
Thus *they stood firm to* Truth, *and never fail'd*
Till the unblemisht Rose *of* York *prevail'd.*
And must again *that sad* Dispute *appear?*
No, we are much too young *for* Plato's year:

Our

Our Renown'd Peerage *will not have it so*:
The Demi-Gods, *and* Heroes *Thunder* NO.
What remote noise *is this? Hark how it grows*;
Neerer *and* lowder *now the* Torrent *flows.*
All Europe *shouts aloud*: Spring-Tydes *of* Joy
Salute the Brittish Ile: *Hark how they cry*,
Fame now is yours, *more from one Law* refus'd
Than half the Numerous Laws ye ever us'd.

Anno 33. *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1681.

IN the beginning of this Year, City and Country were busy in the Election of Members to serve in the next Parliament to be holden at *Oxford*. For the most part the Old Members were chosen again. I shall give a short account of what happen'd at *London* on this occasion, by which a guess or estimate may be made of the Transactions elsewhere. The Election for that City was perform'd at *Guild-Hall* on *Fryday* the 4th of *February*, and the choice which the Common Hall fixt upon, were Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Thomas Pilkinton*, and *William Love* Esquires; To which four, as soon as the Election was over,

over, a Paper was preſented in the Name of the Citizens of *London* then Aſſembled in Common Hall, containing a return of 'their moſt hearty thanks for their faithful 'and unweary'd endeavors, in the two laſt 'Parliaments, to ſearch into and Diſcover the 'depth of the Plot, to preſerve His Maje-'ſties Royal Perſon, the Proteſtant Religi-'on, and the well Eſtabliſht Government of 'this Realm, to ſecure the meeting and ſit-'ting of frequent Parliaments, to aſſert our 'undoubted Rights of Petitioning, and to 'puniſh ſuch who would have betray'd thoſe 'Rights, to promote the long wiſht for U-'nion of His Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, 'to Repeal the 35. *El.* and the Corpora-'tion Act, and more eſpecially for their 'endeavors in promoting the Bill of Ex-'cluſion of *James* Duke of *York*: In fine 'they conclude, that being confidently aſ-'ſured that they (the ſaid Members for the 'City) will never conſent to the granting 'any Mony-ſupply, till they have effectual-'ly ſecured us againſt Popery and Arbitra-'ry Power, they reſolve, by Gods aſſiſtance 'to ſtand by their ſaid Members, with their 'Lives and Fortunes.

After this another Paper was preſented from the ſaid Citizens, to the two Sheriffs, re-

queſting them, in the Name of all the ſaid Citizens then Aſſembled in Common Hall to return their grateful acknowledgment to the Earl of *Eſſex*, and by him to the reſt of the Lords, who preſented the late Petition and Advice to His Majeſty.

In like manner, were the former Members of Parliament, again Choſen, in moſt places; and in many, ſuch Papers of Addreſs preſented to them, in their reſpective Countries, as had been done by the Communalty of *London* to their Members. Alſo, (contrary to the Old Cuſtomes of the Members Treating the Country where they ſtood) now the Country in moſt places Treated them, or at leaſt every Man bore his own Charges.

About a Week before the Seſſion, the King left *London*, and removed to *Oxford*, appointing certain Companies of Foot, and Troops of Horſe to keep Gariſon in the *Meuſe*, during His abſence. Many Members of the Houſe of Commons, eſpecially thoſe of *London*, went to *Oxford* accompany'd, or attended, with the Cerimonious Cavalcade of a numerous Train of Friends.

On the 14th of *March*, The King and Queen enter'd *Oxford*, Received and Preſented

ſented by the Mayor and Body of that City at the *Eaſt*-Gate, and from thence attended with Acclamations and all ſort of Demonſtrations of Joy to *Chriſt-Church*; The next Day, the Body of the Univerſity waited on Their Majeſties, and received the Honour to kiſs Their Hands, preſenting at the ſame time to the King a large *Oxford* Bible, and to the Queen, the Cuts belonging to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity, both Richly Bound.

The 21ſt of *March* being now arrived, and the Members of both Houſes of Parliament Aſſembled at *Oxford*, according to the Kings Writs of Summons, the Lords ſate in the Gallery at the Schools, and the Commons in the Convocation Houſe.

His Majeſties Speech, at the opening of the Seſſions contained, 'That the unwar-'rantable Proceedings of the laſt Houſe of 'Commons were the occaſion of the Diſ-'ſolution of the laſt Parliament; That as he 'will never uſe Arbitrary Government, 'himſelf, ſo He is reſolved never to ſuffer 'it in others; That whoſoever ſhall calmly 'conſider the Proceedings in the laſt Par-'liament, may perhaps, more wonder at 'His Patience ſo long, than that He grew 'weary at laſt; That it is as much His In-

'tereſt

'tereſt and care as theirs to preſerve the Liberty of the Subject, becauſe the Crown 'can never be ſafe when that is in Danger; 'that neither Liberty nor Property can 'ſubſiſt long when the juſt Rights and 'Prerogatives of the Crown are Invaded, 'or the Honour of the Government 'brought low and into diſreputation; that 'He hath call'd this Parliament ſo ſoon 'to ſhew that no Irregularities in Parlia-'ments ſhall make him out of Love with 'them; That the Juſt care they ought to 'have of Religion ought not to be ſo 'managed and improved into unneceſſa-'ry fears as to be made a Pretence for 'Changing the Foundation of the Govern-'ment; that He hopes the Example of the 'ill ſucceſs of former heats will diſpoſe 'them to a better Temper; that they would 'not lay ſo much weight upon any one 'Expedient againſt Popery, as to deter-'mine all other are ineffectual; that they 'ought to remember that without the ſafe-'ty and Dignity of the Monarchy, neither 'Religion nor Property can be preſerved; 'that He cannot depart from what he had 'formerly ſo often declar'd touching the 'Succeſſion, but to remove all reaſonable 'fears that may ariſe from the poſſibility

'of

'of a Popiſh Succeſſors coming to the Crown, 'if means can be found out; that in ſuch 'a Caſe the Adminiſtration of the Govern-'ment may remain in Proteſtant Hands, he 'ſhall be ready to hearken to any ſuch 'Expedient by which the Religion may be 'preſerved and the Monarchy not deſtroy'd; 'that therefore they would provide for Re-'ligion and Government together with 'regard to one another, becauſe they ſup-'port one another, and that they would 'make the known Eſtabliſht Laws of the 'Land, the Rules and Meaſures of all 'their Votes, becauſe He is reſolved they 'ſhall be His.

After this Speech the Commons return'd to their Houſe, and Choſe for their Speaker, *William Williams* Eſq; who had managed that Office in the laſt Parliament. Who being the next Day preſented, made a Speech to the King and *claim'd* by humble Addreſs (as his Words were) *The Antient Rights of the Commons.*

Nothing of extraordinary note paſſed till *Saturday* the 26th of *March*, on which Day it was that the Houſe of Commons were informed that the Lords had refuſed to proceed upon the Impeachment of the Commons againſt *Edward Fitz-Harris* for High Treaſon,

Treason, but had directed that he should be proceeded against at the Common Law; Hereupon they Vote, 'That this refusal of 'the Lords to proceed in Parliament upon 'such Impeachment, is a Denial of Justice, 'and a Violation of the Constitutions of 'Parliaments, an Obstruction to the further 'Discovery of the Popish Plot, and of great 'Danger to His Majesties Person and the 'Protestant Religion: And further, they 'resolve, That for any inferior Court to pro-'ceed against *Edward Fitz-Harris*, or any 'other Person lying under an Impeachment 'in Parliament for the same Crimes for which 'he or they stand Impeached, is an high 'breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

On the *Monday* following the Bill against the Duke of *York* was Read the first time, and Order'd a second Reading: When on a suddain the King sends for the Commons up to the House of Lords, and tells them, 'That He perceived heats betwixt the 'Lords and them, and therefore He had 'Order'd the Chancellor to Dissolve the 'present Parliament, which he accordingly did immediately.

The same Day the King left *Oxford*, and came to *Windsor* that Night; the next Morning by Eight a Clock, to *Whitehall*.

Not

Not long after this His Majeſty was pleas'd to Publiſh in Print a Declaration, to all his Loving Subjects, in which He ſet forth the Reaſons which induced Him to Diſſolve His two laſt Parliaments, His reaſonable deſires which He had propoſed to 'em, with their unwarrantable proceedings in return; declaring however that He is not yet out of Love with Parliaments, but that He will frequently adviſe with them as His great Council, which He hopes ere long to find in a better Temper; much to this purpoſe were the Contents of that Declaration, which by His Majeſties Order in Council was appointed to be Read in all Churches and Chappels.

About the ſame time all the Factious News, call'd *Domeſtick Intelligence*, and Weekly Printed for *Francis Smith*, *Ben. Harris*, and *Langly Curtis*, were by Order of Council (as reported) put down and ſilenced: And the abovemention'd *Francis Smith* a Notorious Libel Printer, was Committed to *Newgate*.

In *Eaſter Term* this year, Sir *Francis Pemberton* became Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*, in the Room of Sir *William*

liam Scroggs who had obtain'd a Writ of Eaſe. Great Expectation there was to ſee what the Court would do in the Caſe of *Edward Fitz-Harris*, and ſome Heſitation the Grand-Jury of *Middleſex* (of which one Mr. *Godfrey*, Brother and Heir to the late Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, was the Foreman) made to receive the Bill of Indictment againſt him, in regard he had been Impeacht by the Houſe of Commons, till they were inform'd and ſatisfied by the Court that all the Judges of *England* had the Day before met and reſolved upon that queſtion, *Nemine Contradicente*, that they might lawfully proceed in the Tryal notwithſtanding the aforemention'd Votes of the Houſe of Commons; after this the ſaid Jury found the Bill, and *Fitz-Harris* was Arraign'd at the Bar on the laſt Day of *April*; he was thrice bid to hold up his Hand, inſiſting upon the Impeachment in Parliament, but at laſt he held up his Hand and heard his Indictment Read; which was for High Treaſon, expreſt in a certain Writing call'd *The True Engliſhman*, full of moſt horrid Expreſſions againſt the King, as if he were a Conſpirator in the Plot, and exciting the Nation to riſe as one Man againſt him, *&c.* To which Indictment

dictment he put into Court a Dilatory Plea, againſt the Juriſdiction, alledging that he being Impeacht by the Commons in Parliament, he cannot be Tryed here, but this Plea not being under Councils Hand was refuſed to be received; however the Court gave him time to conſider whether he would ſtand by ſuch a Plea, in regard it might be fatal unto him in caſe it ſhould be over-Ruled; and aſſign'd him for Council Sir *Francis Winnington*, Mr. *Williams*, Mr. *Pollexfen*, and Mr. *Wallop* (as he deſired) to argue the ſaid Point of Judicature next *Wedneſday*, if he perſiſted in ſuch Plea. On the ſaid *Wedneſday* being the 4th of *May* the Priſoner was again brought to the Bar, attended with His Council; at which time the Kings Attorney Sir *Robert Sawyer*, enter'd a Demurrer to the Priſoners Plea, and inſiſted chiefly on the manifeſt defect of form, in regard the Plea run that the ſaid *Fitz-Harris* was Impeacht at the late Parliament, at *Oxford*, *de Alta proditione*, but does not ſay of what ſort or manner of Treaſon, nor ſets forth the Impeachment at large, which a Plea ought to do, when it is to the Juriſdiction. After this the Council of the Priſoner joyn'd in Demurrer, but upon their

their earnest motion, (tho' opposed by the Attorney General) time was given them to next *Saturday* Morning to maintain the said Plea by Argument, if they can. At which time it was argued largely by *Williams*, *Winnington*, *Wallop*, and *Pollexfen* for the Prisoner, and by the Attorney General, the Sollicitor, Serjeant *Jeoffreys* and Sir *Francis Withens* for the King; the Kings Council, and also the Court, declaring that they medled not at all with the Priviledge of the House of Commons or Jurisdiction of the Lords in Parliament, which was not in the Point (tho in truth the Council for the Prisoner would fain have put that upon 'em) but only as to the form of the Plea. After all the debate, which lasted from, 8 till after 12 that Day, the Lord Chief Justice declar'd that the Court would take a convenient time to consider before they gave their Judgment.

On the *Wednesday* following being the 11th of *May*, the Prisoner being again brought to the Bar by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, my Lord Chief Justice, in the Name of the whole Court gave Judgment, and declar'd, That he and his Brothers had Consider'd of the Plea, that they had also consulted with others of the Judges, and that

that himself, Justice *Jones*, and Justice *Raymond* were of opinion that the Plea was insufficient (*Dolbin* doubting) the Plea was therefore over ruled; and the Prisoner ordered to Plead over; and accordingly he pleaded not Guilty, and alledging that a material Evidence on his part was now in *Holland*, His Tryal was put off till the first *Thursday* next Term, which is the 9th of *June*.

On the 14 of *May*, being the last day but one of the *Term*, the Earl of *Danby* was brought by *Habeas Corpus* from the *Tower* to the *Kings Bench* Bar, where by his Council he urged hard that he might be Bail'd, but the Court being unsatisfied that they had sufficient Jurisdiction in his Case (he being committed by Authority of Parliament, and, as it seemd, not being within the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act) he was remanded back to the *Tower*.

On the last day of *Easter Term*, *Fitz-Harris* was again brought into the *Kings Bench* Court, to give Evidence to the Grand-Jury upon a Bill of Indictment against *De Puy* (who had been Groom of the Robes to the Duke) The Jury desired that the Evidence might be given to them privately,

But the Court overruled that, and *Fitz-Harris* declared upon Oath (Publickly in Court) a great deal of Scandalous ſtuff, not fit to be mentioned, relating to the Death of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, which the ſaid *De Puy* had told him a little before the Death of the ſaid Knight; but all this *Fitz-Harris* ſpoke from *De Puy*'s mouth: Of his own knowledge he ſaid only this, That the Earl of *Danby* coming down the great Stairs at *Winſor*, he heard him ſay, that now he would make *Godfreys* heart ake: To this he added, that *De Puy* told him preſently after the Murder, that the Earl had ſent *Godfrey* on an arrant from which he would never return. Upon this Evidence the Earl of *Danby*'s name was inſerted into the Bill of Indictment againſt *De Puy* as acceſſary to the ſaid Murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, and the Bill was accordingly found againſt them both.

At the ſame time it was that the ſaid Jury preſented the Court with a Petition, that they would intercede with the King for the ſitting and Continuance of a new Parliament.

During

During all this *Easter Term*, and many Months after, many Loyal Addreſſes flowed to the King from all parts of *England*, full of Congratulations, and nothing of that factious ſtrain, which had almoſt rendred the very word Petitioning to be ſcandalous; among theſe Loyal Addreſſes, that from *Norwich* ran higheſt for the Kings Prerogative, and a little reflecting on the exorbitances of the late Commons; but as if this were a notorious Scandal to the Parliament, the Grand-Jury of *Middleſex* above mentioned preſented the ſame as a publick Libel; but this did not diſcourage the Loyal party who ſtill continued their Addreſſes. It would be tedious to name all, and how kindly they were received by the King, who never ſuffered thoſe who brought 'em, to depart without ſome gracious mark of His Favor. Not ſo to thoſe who took upon them in their Petitions to direct His Majeſty about the Calling and continuance of Parliaments. To this Purpoſe its obſervable that the City of *London* were divided in theſe matters, Part of them (being moſt of the Court of Aldermen, and ſome of the Common-Council) had drawn up a Loyal Addreſs, in like manner as the whole

Burrough of *Southwark* had done; this they Presented to the King at *Windsor* by the Hands of Sir *William Turner* and Sir *John Moor*, with abundance of Countenance and Favour: But another Party having composed a far different Petition both for form and matter, and it being also the same Day carried to *Windsor* by the Lord Mayor, one Alderman, and the Recorder, they were refused to be admitted to the Kings Presence, but ordered to attend at the Council at *Hampton* Court the *Thursday* following, where they received a Repremend from my Lord Chancellor *Finch* (now newly created Earl of *Nottingham*.) At the same time it was that the Leiutenancy of the City of *London* attended with their Loyal Offers of their Lives and Fortunes; among these was Sir *George Jeffryes* the Kings Serjeant, and late Recorder of *London*, with his Sword on, as one of the said Leiutenancy.

On the 8th of *June*, in *Trinity Term*, was Dr. *Oliver Plunket* Tryed for High Treason at the *Kings Bench* Bar; the Evidence against him were all profest Papists, (as said) and came out of *Ireland*: the chief matters Sworn against him, 'That 'he

'he was made Primate of *Ireland* by the '*Pope* at the King of *France*'s recommen-'dation, that upon that account he having 'ingaged to do that King all the Service he 'could, he had actually Levied among his 'Popish Clergy great Sums of Mony, there-'with to introduce the *French* Dominion 'into that Kingdom, and extirminate the 'Protestants. Upon this Evidence he was found Guilty.

The next day being *Thursday* the 9th of *June*, *Fitz-Harris* was Tryed at the same Bar for High Treason, the chief Evidence against him were, *Everard*, and Sir *William Waller*; for the Prisoner appear'd *Oats* and *Colonel Mansell*, and told a long story, Scandalous in it self, but of no weight; My Lord Chief Justice therefore (according to the Evidence which was home and clear against the Prisoner) directed the Jury to find for the King, which being also the directions of the other 3 Judges, the Jury after above an half hours consultation, brought in their Verdict, Guilty.

Presently after this Tryal Mrs. *Fitz-Harris* the Prisoners wife, and her Maid, accused my Lord *Howard* of *Escrick* of the Contrivance of that Treasonable Libel of which her Husband was Convicted; upon which

accuſation the ſaid Lord was committed to the *Tower*, on *Sunday* morning, *June* 12.

On the *Wedneſday* following, being the 15th of *June*, *Plunket*, and *Fitz-Harris*, were ſeverally brought to the *Kings Bench* Bar, and received Judgment of Condemnation as in caſes of High Treaſon.

About this time it was that the King in Council was pleas'd to order a Parliament to be call'd in *Scotland* on the 28th of *July*,

I muſt not forget, that on the laſt day of *Trin. Term*, a Bill of Indictment againſt the Lord *Howard* being delivered in to the Grand-Jury of *Edmunton* Hundred, then ſerving in the *Kings Bench*, for the County of *Middleſex*, Sworn to by Mrs. *Fitz-Harris*, and her Maid and ſome others, and the ſaid Jury not thinking the Evidence ſufficient, they were about to indorſe it with an *Ignoramus*; when Mr. *Ward*, one of the Clerks of the Crown Office attending upon them, withdraw'd it from before 'em. Of this action they complain'd to the Court, but being told that the Attorney General might ſtop theſe proceedings as he ſaw occaſion, or words to that purpoſe, with which the Jury being nothing ſatisfied, they went immediately and preferr'd a Bill of

of Indictment againſt the ſaid *Ward* to the Ju y of *Oſwelſton* Hundred, then attending, for this miſdemanor; which Bill the ſaid laſt mention'd Jury found.

On *Friday* the Firſt of *July*, Dr. *Oliver Plunket* the Popiſh Primat of *Ireland*, and *Edward Fitz-Harris*, were both Executed at *Tyburn* for the ſeveral Treaſons of which they were ſeverally Tryed and Condemn'd the laſt Term. *Plunket* in a long Speech declar'd his Innocency, forgave his Enemies, and Pray'd for the King, Queen, and Duke of *York*. But *Fitz Harris* ſaid very little, the ſubſtance of what he had to ſay or diſcover, being by him delivered to Dr. *Hawkins* Miniſter of the *Tower*, for his Wife; and therefore it is to be preſumed that he Dyed no Papiſt, in regard he had the aſſiſtance of a Proteſtant Miniſter, which all Papiſts have been known to refuſe on thoſe occaſions. His Diſcovery is ſince Printed.

About this time ſeveral Factious People were committed to the *Tow r* for High Treaſon, namely, *Rouſe*, *Hayns*, *White*, and one *Colledge*, commonly call'd the *Proteſtant Joyner*. But above all let it be remember'd, that on *July*, 2. the Earl of *Shaftsbury* commonly call'd, by way of Excellency,

The Proteſtant Earl, was before the Council at *Whit hall* (to which the King came from *Windſor* that day on purpoſe) accuſed of High Treaſon, and for the ſame, committed to the *Tower*; and his Papers ſeized.

At the Seſſions at the *Old Bayly*, which followed ſoon after, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and the Lord *Howard* moved to be Bail'd, but they were anſwered by the unanimous opinion of the Judges, That it was not in the Power of that Court to Bail out of the *Tower*.

At the ſame Seſſions it was that a Bill of Indictment of High Treaſon, was delivered to the Grand-Jury of *London*, againſt *Colledge*, commonly call'd *the Proteſtant Joyner*, but the Jury (made for the purpoſe as is ſuppoſed) appear'd ſo partial and Arbitrary in their proceeding, that, notwithſtanding the home Oaths of ſeveral Witneſſes, among which were *Dugdale* and *Smith*, two of the great Evidence againſt the Plotters, and another who had been a Member of the Houſe of Commons, they brought in the Bill, *Ignoramus*. But another Bill being exhibited ſoon after, to the Grand-Jury at the Aſſizes at *Oxford*, againſt the ſaid *Colledge* (part of the Treaſonable Words and Matters being Tranſacted there,) the

the Bill was found there, on the ſame Evidence which was rejected at the *Old Bayly*. And in *Auguſt* he was Tryed, Condemn'd and Executed at *Oxford*.

The Weather that happen'd this Summer was memorable for an extraordinary Drought all over *England*, and alſo beyond Sea, all *April*, *May*, and *June*, and ſome part of *July*; but about the beginning of *July* fell ſuch plentiful Rains, that the Ground, which in all parts was Scorcht up like the High-Ways, almoſt to a miracle became as freſh and Green again, as on *May* Day: Dayſeys and the other Flowers of the Spring appear'd again towards the End of *July*; With Graſs in abundance in ſome places, and expectations of a ſecond Hay-time to recompence the want of the firſt.

On the 28 of *July* the Parliament ſate in *Scotland*, where his Royal Highneſs Preſided as His Majeſties High Commiſſioner. At the opening of the Seſſions the Kings Letter was read, ſetting forth, That He had call'd them at that time to adviſe of ſuch things as may truly conduce to the ſecurity and Intereſt of that Kingdom, and as an eminent Expreſſion of His Favor, He hath named his moſt dear and moſt intirely beloved Brother *James* Duke of *Albany* and *York* to be His Com-

Commiſſioner there, *&c.* After this the Duke made a Speech, 'Declaring the high 'eſteem he had of the great Honor and hap- 'pineſs the King had been pleaſed to do him 'in making choice of him to ſerve as his 'Commiſſioner in that his antient Kingdom, 'ſince it ſhews to all the World the Good- 'neſs the King hath for him and Confidence 'he hath in him, and capacitates him, not 'only to ſerve His Majeſty as becomes a Loy- 'al Subject, but alſo to evince the real con- 'cern he hath for the good of that King- 'dom and his readineſs to ſerve it, and im- 'prove its Intereſt; That His Majeſty had 'commanded him to aſſure them, that he will 'inviolably maintain and protect the Pro- 'teſtant Religion as by Law Eſtabliſht in 'that Kingdom, and the Church Govern- 'ment by Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops, That 'he will maintain and allow the Proper- 'ties and Rights of His Subjects according 'to the due courſe of Law, and that he 'doth expect that they will not be ſhort 'of the Loyalty of their Anceſtors in vigo- 'rouſly aſſerting and cleering His Royal 'Prerogative, and in declaring the Rights 'of His Crown in its natural and Legal 'courſe of Deſcent. *&c.*

After

After this the Duke entertained the whole Parliament at a Splendid and Royal Feast; The Lords by themſelves, and the Commons by themſelves at ſeveral Tables.

On the Firſt of *Auguſt*, The Parliament returned a moſt Loyal and Dutiful Anſwer to His Majeſties Letter, which Anſwer being ſo mighty full of true Loyalty, it would be an Injury to abridge it in this place; every Line, every word carrying the true and emphatical marks of gratitude and Duty: I therefore refer to the Print. Alſo in purſuance and Confirmation of their Loyal Affections, on the 14th of *Aug.* the Parliament paſt a Bill entituled 'An Act acknowledging and aſſerting the Right of 'Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*: By which they recognize and declare, 'That the ſaid Crown is by Inherent Right, 'and the nature of the Monarchy, as well 'as by the fundamental and unalterable Law 'of the Realm, tranſmitted and devolved 'by Lineal Succeſſion, according to proximity of Blood, and that no difference in 'Religion, no Law nor Act of Parliament 'can alter or divert the Right of Succeſſion 'and Lineal deſcent of the Crown to the 'neereſt and Lawful Heirs, and therefore 'they

'they declare it High Treason, by Writing 'Speaking or any other manner of way to 'endeavor the alteration, suspension or di-'version of the Right of Succession.

At the same time they past another Act ratifying all former Laws for the security of the Protestant Religion.

On the 31st of *August*, *Oates* was by Order of Council expell'd from *Whitehall*, his Sallery taken off, and accused of Misdemeanors.

Great Numbers of Poor *French* Protestants, about this time, flockt over out of *France*, to whom our King was so Gracious, as by Act of Council to declare His Pleasure, that all His Officers and Magistrates should give 'em the same Countenance and Favour with His own Subjects, That He would take 'em into His Protection, That He would grant 'em His Letters of Denization, forthwith upon their request, and That He would intercede with the next Parliament to obtain for them an Act of Naturalization. He also granted very ample Letters Patents, for Collecting Monies all over *England* for their Relief, Dated the 10th of *September*, this Year.

On *Michaelmas* Day (being the Customary Day for the Annual Choice of the Lord

Lord Mayor of *London*.) Sir *John Moore*, an Addreſſer, was Choſen into that Office for the Year Inſuing, tho' with a great and unuſual oppoſition, by the Fanatick Party. The New Sheriffs were Alderman *Pilkinton*, (a City Member in the two laſt Parliaments) and one Mr. *Shute*, Which two New Sheriffs being employ'd to invite the King to the Lord Mayors Feaſt, The King was Graciouſly pleas'd to accept of the Invitation, and Declar'd, *That He liked the Meſſage, but not the Meſſengers.*

This Summer the King was pleas'd to appoint under Him, certain Deputies, or Commiſſioners of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; to whom He delegated His Power to diſpoſe of all ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Preferments which belong to His immediate Patronage. The Names of which Commiſſioners were the Arch Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, the Lord *Radnor*, Lord *Halifax*, Lord *Hide*, and Mr. *Seymour*. Note by the Common Law, the Lord Chancellor of *England* ſhall preſent to all Churches in the Kings Gift which He hath in Right of His Crown, under the value of 20 Marks *per annum*. *Fitz. b.* N. B. Fol. 35. k.

At the Seſſions for the County of *Middleſex* held at *Hicks-Hall* the Week before *Michaelmas*

Michaelmas Term, Sir *George Jefferies* (being then Chairman on the Bench) required *Goodenough* the under Sheriff to alter two of the Panel, as the Justices may do by the *Stat.* 3. *H.* 8. ch. 12. Which He refusing, the two High Sheriffs were call'd, and not appearing they were Fin'd, each 50 *l.* Notwithstanding that, the Recorder put in a Protest, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, were never bound to attend or appear in Person at *Hicks-Hall*. After this the said Fine being Estreated, a Common Council in *London*, Declar'd that they would stand by their Sheriffs and defend them against any Suit of Law that shall be brought touching this matter, and that at the Charges and Expence of the City.

At the Sessions for *London* held at this time, one *Rouse* being Charged with High Treason, and a Bill of Indictment Exhibited to the Grand Jury attending for that City, against Him, They found the Bill *Ignoramus*, after the same manner as had been formerly done in the Case of *Colledge*.

On the 24th of *November*, all the Judges of *England* sate with the Mayor and Aldermen, by special Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, at the *Old-Baily*, and the Grand Jury being

being call'd and Sworn, of which Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton* Foreman, a Bill of Indictment of High Treaſon was deliver'd to them againſt the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; The Evidence were all Examined in open Court, who all Swore very full to the Treaſon (two of which Evidence were *Turbervile* and *Smith*) but the Jury return'd this Bill alſo *Ignoramus*, upon which the People gave a ſhout; The Witneſſes who gave Evidence againſt the ſaid Earl, were aſſaulted by the Rabble, and in ſuch Danger of their Lives, that the Sheriffs were neceſſitated to Guard them at Night as far as the *Savoy*, homewards. Several Bonfires were made that Night in the City, at which ſeveral Riotous Actions were Committed. In particular one Capt. *Griffith* living in *Newgate-ſtreet*, a Capt. of the Trained Bands and a Common Councilman, coming home about 11 at Night, and finding a Bonfire neer his own Door, and endeavouring to oppoſe it, was knockt down, wounded in the Head, and in danger of His Life: Others were ſeen about the ſame time of Night to march through *Warwick-Lane*, one of which had his Sword drawn, crying no *York*, no Popiſh Succeſſor, and at the ſame time crying up a *Monmouth*, a *Shaftsbury*, a *Buckingham*; and

and thus they Proceeded till stopt by the Watch at *Ludgate*.

On the 28*th* of *November*, the last day of the Term, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and Lord *Howard*, prisoners in the Tower, were admitted to Bail in the *Kings Bench*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* had for his Bail the Lord *Russel*, Sir *William Cooper*, Mr. *Montigue*, and Mr. *Charlton*. Himself was bound in a Recognizance of 3000 *l.* and the Bail each in 1500 *l.* The Lord *Howard* was also Bailed in the same manner. By Order of Council to the Lord Mayor, and from him to the Officers of every Ward and Parish, all Bonfires and Bells Ringing were Prohibited that Night.

The Act of Test which past in the Parliament in *Scotland* the last Sessions, was the occasion of several Discontents and Emotions amongst the Fanatick Party there. The Act enjoyn'd a certain Oath or Ingagement to be taken by all Officers in Church and State, and Graduates in their Universities, to maintain the Form of Government as now Establisht; which Test tho' explain'd and qualified, was notwithstanding so contrary to the sense of the Factious Party in that Kingdom, that several of their Ministers refused it, and some of the Laity,

Laity, among whom of greateſt note was *Archibald Campbel* Earl of *Argile*, a Man of ſuch Turbulent behaviour, that he was about this time Impeacht of High Treaſon, and found Guilty: But being after his Conviction kept for ſome time a Priſoner at *Edinborough*, he found means to make his Eſcape (into *England* as ſome thought, where he harbour'd unknown) after whoſe flight his Arms were, with all publick Solemnity, reverſt and torn, and ſuch other marks of diſhonour denounced againſt him, as in ſuch like Caſes are, by the Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, due to Traytors.

The Proceedings of the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, at their Seſſions at *Hick's-Hall*, before *Hillary Term*, were of note on diverſe accounts; Firſt, They order'd by their publick Act of Seſſions dated the 13th of *January*, that whereas the Conſtables and Church Wardens, &c. of every Pariſh and Precinct within the ſaid County, had been enjoyn'd laſt Seſſions to make a Return the firſt Day of this, of the Names of the Preachers in Conventicles, and the moſt conſiderable frequenters of the ſame within their ſeveral Limits, which Order not being obey'd, but contemn'd by ſome, it was therefore by the

Juſtices then Aſſembled, deſired that the Lord Biſhop of *London*, will pleaſe to direct thoſe Officers which are under his Juriſdiction, to uſe their utmoſt diligence, that all ſuch Perſons may be Excommunicated who commit crimes deſerving that Eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and that the ſaid Excommunications may be Publiſhed in the Pariſhes where the Perſons live, that they may be taken notice of, and obvious to the Penalties that belong to Perſons Excommunicate, *viz.* Not to be admitted for a Witneſs, or returned upon Juries, or capable to ſue for any Debt. And they further Order'd at the ſaid Seſſions, that the *Stat.* 1. *El.* and 3. *Jac.* be put in due execution, for the Levying 1 s. *per Sunday* upon ſuch Perſons who repair not to Divine Service and Sermons at their Pariſh, or ſome other publick Church.

Alſo there was another Act of the ſame Seſſions at *Hicks-Hall*, which bore Date the 18th of *January*, with which the Juſtices of Peace attended upon His Majeſty at *White-Hall* the ſame Day, and preſented the Paper to His Royal Hands. It contain'd, 'That they the ſaid Juſtices, were ſenſible of 'their great Honour and happineſs in being 'the firſt who return'd their humble and hearty

'hearty acknowledgment for His moſt Gra-
'cious Declaration, which being followed by
'a multitude of Addreſſes from all Parts of
'the Kingdom, His Majeſty hath had a full
'Diſcovery of His Peoples affections, and
'that his Enemies were neither ſo numerous
'nor formidable as they were by ſome appre-
'hended to be; That now as His Majeſty
'can have no cauſe to fear them, ſo they
'the ſaid Juſtices hope He will never be
'perſwaded to truſt them; That they are
'aſhamed that they were not likewiſe the
'firſt in expreſſing their Indignation againſt
'that moſt Execrable and Trayterous deſign-
'ed Aſſociation, lately Diſcovered by His
'Majeſty, which certainly in the Judgment
'of all good Men may more corrupt the
'Blood of the wicked Inventers than if
'they ſhould be diſcovered and attainted
'by Law; That the ſaid Treaſon was not
'only againſt the King but the Monar-
'chy, *&c.*

To this purpoſe were ſeveral other Con-
gratulations or Addreſſes to the King (ſome
before, ſome after this of *Middleſex*,) *viz.*
from *Norwich*, from *Hereford*, from the
Lieutenancy of *London*, *&c.* All which
were a Second Edition of Loyalty, or a

New sort of Addresses circulating from most parts of the Nation a Second time.

The Conclusion of this Year brought forth a Remarkable passage in the City of *London.* Some unknown, but base and malignant hearted Rascal, had in the Night cut, mangled, and defaced the Duke of *Yorks* Picture, which with the Kings (both Nobly Painted) hung up in *Guild-Hall*, as a signal Ornament to the City. Soon after which Action, The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen Publisht in Print a Declaration, 'In which protesting 'their deep Resentment of that insolent and 'vilinous Act (to be abhorr'd by every 'good and Loyal Subject) and being 'greatly concern'd and desirous to find out 'the Author thereof, they therefore unani-'mously Publish and declare, That whoso-'ver can discover the Person who Com-'mitted that Fact, the said Lord Mayor 'and Aldermen will not only acknowledge 'the said Discovery as a most acceptable 'Service to the said City, but also pay to 'such Discoverer the Sum of 500 *l.* upon 'the offenders Conviction. Dated the 27th 'of *January*, 33. *Car.* 2. and Signed *Wag-staff.*

In

In return to which Act of the City, his Royal Highneſs ſent a Gentleman out of *Scotland* to complement the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and thank 'em for their reſpect and Juſtice to his Cauſe.

Anno 34 *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1682.

IN the beginning of this Year a moſt Barbarous and inhuman Murder was committed on the Perſon of *Thomas Thinne* of *Longleet* Eſq; a Gentleman of great Quality and Note, both in City and Country. The Bloody Murderers were *Chriſtopher Vratz*, *George Boroski*, and *John Stern*, all Forainers, and Servants or Dependants on a *Swediſh* Lord, called Count *Coningſmark*, which firſt named three, ſuddainly coming up to Mr. *Thinne's* Coach, as he was paſſing in it near the *Haymarket* on *Sunday* Night the 12th of *February*, one of them ſhot him into the Body with Two Brace of Bullets. The Murderers were ſoon after apprehended and Committed to *Newgate*. On the 28th of *February* they were Tryed, found Guilty and Condemned;

Condemned; and were moſt deſervedly all Three Hanged, and one of them Hang'd in Chains on the Road not far from *Mile-End*.

In *March*, His Royal Highneſs Arrived out of *Scotland*, he Landed at *Yarmouth* on the 10th, where he was Treated at Dinner by the Magiſtrates with all the Ceremonies of Honour they could expreſs; and from thence attended by the High Sheriff of *Norfolk*, and a Train of the Neighbouring Gentry to *Narwich*, where again he was Nobly entertain'd by the publick Magiſtrates with Banquets and Bonfires, and lay that Night at the Biſhops Houſe; the next Day about 6 in the Evening he arrived at *New-Market*, where he was received by both their Majeſties with all the Marks of kindneſs and affection, having been met ſeveral Miles out of Town by the Noblemen and Gentlemen then attending about the Court.

The next Day being the 12th of *March*, the King was Preſented at *Newmarket*, with an Addreſs of Abhorrency from the Artillery Company in *Briſtol*, of which ſort of Addreſs I made ſome mention towards the end of laſt year; yet becauſe the Aſſociation there mention'd, is more particularly deciphered in this from *Briſtol* than any former

I have ſeen, I can not omit to obſerve, that the ſaid Loyal Artillery Company in *Briſtol* did by their ſaid Addreſs 'Expreſs from the 'bottom of their Souls an utter Abhorrence 'of all Covenants, and Aſſociations whatſo-'ever made againſt or without His Majeſties 'approbation, eſpecially that Treaſonable 'one ſeized, in the Cloſet of the Earl of '*Shaftsbury*, wherein the ſecuring the Pro-'teſtant Religion and the defence of His 'Majeſties Royal Perſon and Eſtate is made 'the pretence; but the ſubverſion of the 'Eſtabliſht Religion, and the final deſtructi-'on of His Majeſty and Lawful Succeſſors, 'is the real deſign, and this to be performed 'by devolving the whole power of His Ma-'jeſties Crown and Scepter into the Major 'part of the Members of both Houſes, ſub-'ſcribing that Aſſociation (thô diſſolved) 'without regard to their quality or number, 'His Majeſties Guards, for the defence of His 'Royal Perſon, falſly ſtiled mercenary Forces 'and a terror to all the good People of the 'Land, His Majeſties Royal Brother to be 'excluded and deſtroyed if he comes into '*England*, and all who ſhall oppoſe that Re-'bellious, accurſed, helliſh and unpreſident-'ed Aſſociation are to be purſued to de-'druction, thô in defence of His Majeſties 'Title,

'Title, concluding that they will aſſert and 'defend the Rights and Prerogatives of His 'Majeſty and Lawful Succeſſors in oppoſi- 'tion to all Unions and Societies made to 'the Contrary, and that they cannot think 'that Man fit to be a Repreſentative in Par- 'liament, who will not diſown ſuch Aſſoci- 'ations. Theſe words are contain'd in that Addreſs, and by this Preſident we ſee what good Subjects abhor.

Not long after this the Univerſity of *Cambridge* ſent their Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Coga*, to wait on the King at *Newmarket*, with a Loyal Addreſs of Abhorency; at which time alſo the ſaid Vice-Chancellor waited upon the Duke, and in the name of the ſaid Univerſity, 'Wellcom'd him into '*England*, acknowledging that by his Roy- 'al Highneſs good Conduct, the Govern- 'ment of *Scotland* both in Church and State 'is ſettled in Peace; and therefore they could 'by no means doubt, but that under His 'Majeſty his Royal Highneſs's preſence 'would have a great Influence in effecting 'the ſame here in *England*, by which means 'all Great *Britain* being joyn'd in one, the 'Church of *England*, and Rights of the 'Crown, may for ever flouriſh. To which 'his Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to Anſwer,

'after

'after Thanks for their kind Expreſſions, 'that he was very glad of this and all other 'occaſions to declare that he would ever 'ſtand by the Church of *England* as now 'eſtabliſht, and countenance the Members 'of it, as having ſeen by experience that 'they are the beſt Supporters of the Crown, 'and that he would uſe his Endeavors 'and Intereſt for preſervation of the Kings 'perſon, and the Government in the State, 'and the Church of *England*, as now eſta-'bliſht by Law.

Several other Addreſſes alſo which were made to the King, had words in them congratulating the Dukes return into *England*. And when his Royal Highneſs came with His Majeſty to *London*; His Majeſty was on the 10th of *April* attended by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and Court of Aldermen; who having paid their Duty to the King, they went to St *James's*, where they waited upon his Royal Highneſs, Congratulating his ſafe return into *England*, and to that his Pallace.

Alſo His Royal Highneſs being Captain of the Artillery Company, was invited and Feaſted by that Company in *London*, *Thurſday* in *Eaſter* Week.

One

One thing more ought not to be forgot, as well for the Dukes Honour, as the gratitude of the Bishops in *Scotland*; That is, a Letter Subscribed by seven Bishops there, and directed to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, soon after the Dukes departure, and bears date at *Edinbourgh*, *March* 9th 1682. Setting forth, 'That since his Royal Highness came into that Kingdom, they (the said Bishops) found their case much changed to the Better, and their Church and order sensibly releived and rescued, which next to the watchful providence of God, they can ascribe to nothing so much as to his Royal Highness gracious owning and vigilant protecting of them, who upon all occasions gave fresh instances of his eminent Zeal against the most unreasonable Schism, which by renting threatens the Subversion of their Church and Religion, and concerns himself as a Patron to them in all their publick and even personal Interests; That they did never propose to his Royal Highness any rational Expedient which might conduce to the relief or security of the Church, which he did not readily embrace and effectuate; That the Peace and tranquility of that Kingdom is the effect of his prudent and steddy conduct

'of

'of Affairs; That the humours of the wicked 'Phanaticks there, are much reſtrained from 'Dangerous eruptions upon their appre-'henſions of his vigilance and Juſtice; And 'that they deſire the ſaid Arch-Biſhop of *Can-'terbury* to make their dutiful acknowledge-'ments to His Royal Highneſs for all His 'Princely Favours to them, with aſſurance 'of their moſt firm endeavors to ſerve him, & 'of their moſt fervent Prayers for His 'Temporal and Eternal Happineſs. Sub-ſcribed,

Alex. St. *And.*
Arth Glaſcuens.
Jo. Edinburgens.
Ja. Gallouidiens.
Andr. Dunkelden.
Geor. Erechin.
Ja. Dumblanen.

About *Eaſter*, certain Perſons (to the number of many Hundreds, as reported) did deſign to meet at a publick Thankſgiving Sermon and Dinner, pretended, for Gods wonderful Providence in delivering and protecting His Majeſties Perſon, the Proteſtant Religion, and Engliſh Liberties from the helliſh and frequent attempts of their Enemies the *Papiſts*, and Tickets of Invitation

Invitation to this purpoſe, were deliver'd abroad for a Meeting on *Friday* the 21ſt of *April*. Which Meeting was by ſpecial Order of His Majeſty in Council *April* the 19th Prohibited and ſuppreſt, in regard the appointing of publick Faſts and Thankſgivings is a matter of State, belongs only to His Majeſty by His Prerogative, and therefore ſuch a Thankſgiving being appointed by the Subject, His Majeſty lookt upon the ſame as an inſolent Attempt in manifeſt derogation of His Right, and of dangerous Conſequence.

On the 3d of *May*, His Royal Highneſs left the Court at *Windſor*, in order to His Journey into *Scotland*, from thence to fetch hether the Ducheſs, great with Child. He went by Sea in the *Gloceſter* Frigat, attended by ſeveral other Veſſels: In which Voyage the Dukes Ship ſtriking on the *Lemon-ore* Sands in *Yarmouth* Road, the Veſſel was loſt, with above 100 Men, but the Duke and ſeveral others of the greateſt Quality went off timely into a Yaut attending, and arrived ſafely in *Scotland*: Where a little before had been an Inſurrection or Tumult of Apprentices at *Edinborough*, ſuppreſt by the Soldiers, not without Blood. About the ſame time another Tumult

Tumult of Apprentices was begun at *Dublin*, but quickly suppreſt.

The Inſuing *Eaſter Term* yeilded ſeveral paſſages of publick note in the *Kings Bench* Court at *Weſtminſter*: The Earl of *Shaftsbury* had brought his Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* againſt one Mr. *Craddock*, a Citizen and Mercer in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, for ſpeaking ſome Words of the ſaid Earl, importing him to be a Traytor, which Action being laid in *London*, and the Defendants Council ſhewing that there was no likelyhood of a fair Tryal by a *London* Jury, by reaſon that the Earl was not only Free of the City, but alſo of the Skinners Company, of which Sheriff *Pilkington* was Maſter, and that therefore the Jury ought to ariſe out of ſome Neighbouring County; to which the Court inclined, and gave the Earl his choice of any County of *England*, but the Earl replying, 'That he had ra-'ther lay down his Action than admit it 'to be Tryed in any other County, in re-'gard moſt of them had put *Abhorrences* 'upon him; which poſitive reſolution of his did confirm the Lord Chief Juſtice in his Opinion of the Earls confiding in a *London* Jury, and therefore order'd that unleſs he would conſent to Try it by a Country

Country Jury, it ſhould not be Tryed in *London*; whereupon the Earl diſcontinued his Action.

The like Rule was made ſoon after in the ſame Court between the ſaid Earl and Mr. *Graham* Principal of *Cliffords* Inn, againſt whom his Lordſhip had brought an Action of Conſpiracy, he having been appointed by the Kings Council to be Sollicitor in the Indictment againſt the ſaid Earl at the *Old-Baily*. The like Rule alſo in the *Exchequer* in *Slingsby Bethels* Caſe.

Alſo *Wilmore* the *Ignoramus* Foreman of *Collidges* Grand Jury, having convey'd away a young Boy and ſent him to *Jamaica*, a Writ *de Homine replegiando* was brought againſt him, upon which Writ the Sheriffs of *London* making an inſufficient Return, and obſtinately refuſing to return *Elongatus eſt*, which was the Return proper in this Caſe, they were both brought into the *Kings Bench* upon an Attachment, where they received a ſevere reproof from the Court, and were glad to ſubmit, with aſſurance of better behaviour for the future. Hereupon *Elongatus eſt* being return'd, a *Capias* in *Withernam* iſſued out againſt *Wilmore*, to take him into Cuſtody and detain him until he produces the Boy.

Nor was this ſufficient, but the ſaid *Wilmore* was on the 23d of *May* Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar upon an Information exhibited by the Attorney General, for conveying away the ſaid Boy being under the Age of 13, and unknown to his Parents; and upon a full Evidence of the foul Fact, he was found Guilty by a *Kentiſh* Jury, who never went from the Bar.

Really the *London* Jurys were at this time notorious to the whole Nation for partiality. The foreſaid *Wilmore* had been Indicted in the City for the ſaid Crime of Boy-ſtealing, but the Grand Jury there found the Bill *Ignoramus*. Alſo one *Harris* Tryed at *Guild-Hall*, for diſperſing a moſt wicked Libel was, againſt a moſt apparent and home Evidence, and the Poſitive directions of the Court, found Not Guilty, for which finding the ſaid Jury could give no other reaſon than their own Arbitrary Will. For ſuch like Actions as theſe His Majeſty was pleas'd to Order the Attorney-General to bring a *Quo Warranto* againſt the City of *London*; of which more hereafter.

On the 27th of *May*, The Duke, Dutcheſs and Lady *Anne* arrived at *Whitehall*, having been met there by the King and Queen

Queen, who came from *Windſor* that Morning, and were all entertain'd at Dinner that Day at my Lord *Arlingtons* at the end of St. *James's* Park. But the King return'd to *Windſor* that Night.

The next Day the King fell ill (occaſion'd as ſuppoſed by ſome Cold caught the Day before) of which indiſpoſition He recover'd again upon breathing a Vein, in a few Days, to the great Joy of all His Loyal Subjects.

On *Tueſday* the 6th of *June*, Captain *Ayres*, the Pilot of the *Gloceſter* Frigate, late caſt away when the Duke Sayl'd to *Scotland*, was Tryed before Special Commiſſioners of Seamen, and being found Guilty of that grievous loſs, was Sentenced by the ſaid Commiſſioners to perpetual Impriſonment, and accordingly was Committed to the *Marſhalſea*. *Vid. Stat.* 13. *Car.* 2 ch. 9. *Art.* 25.

About this time it was that the Conventicles in *London*, began to be diſturb'd in good earneſt, and the *Statute* put in Execution againſt them. On the 20th of *June*, my Lord Mayor iſſued out his Orders to the Aldermen of all the Wards, to Command the Conſtables of every Ward to be upon *Sundays*, and aſſiſt thoſe who ſhould

put the ſaid *Stat.* in Execution againſt ſuch as ſhould reſiſt, as it ſeems, ſome had the Confidence to do the *Sunday* before.

Againſt the 24th of *June*, (the Cuſtomary Day for Electing Sheriffs of *London* for the Year inſuing) my Lord Mayor Iſſued out his Summons to the ſeveral Companies to appear at *Guildhall*, on the ſaid 24th Day of *June*, for the Confirmation of Mr. *Dudly North* (whom his Lordſhip had choſen for one, according to Cuſtom at the *Bridge-Houſe* Feaſt) and for the choice of another Sheriff. At the Day appointed a mighty Concourſe of People Aſſembled in *Guildhall*, before my Lord Mayor and Sheriffs ſitting in the *Huſtings*; there were two Parties appear'd in Competition, Mr. *North* and Mr. *Box* on the one Party, and Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois* on the other; but in their Polling (which was mannaged by the now Sheriffs, Mr. *Pilkinton* and Mr. *Shute*) it was obſerved that their Names were refuſed to be enter'd who Polled for the Confirmation of *North*, and Election of *Box*; and on the other ſide it was ſaid that ſeveral Mens Names were enter'd who were not really preſent, or not duly intitled to Vote; whereupon my Lord Mayor Adjourn'd the Court by Proclamation

clamation to 9 a Clock *June* 27. and departed out of the Hall, not without some abuses from the disaffected Party; notwithstanding which Adjournment the two Sheriffs continued to Poll on till Night. The next Day being *Sunday*, admitted of no business: But on *Munday* Morning my Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs were sent for to appear before the King and Council, where the matter being fully examined, the two Sheriffs were sent to the *Tower*: The Warrant for their Commitment being Signed by 24 Privy Counsellers.

On *Tuesday* the 27th of *June*, the Common-Hall was again Adjourn'd over to *Wednesday* the 5th of *July*.

Friday the 30th of *June*, the two Sheriffs above-mention'd were brought by *Habeas Corpus* to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, where they were admitted to be Bail'd by four Gentlemen of considerable Estate, themselves in 2000 *l.* a piece, and the Bail each in 1000 *l.* At the same time they pleaded Not Guilty to an Information for a Tumultuous and Riotous Assembly in holding the Common Hall above-mention'd after it was Adjourn'd and the Assembly Discharged.

The Sheriffs being thus at liberty, met at the Common Hall on the 5th of *July*, and notwithſtanding that the Lord Mayor (being Sick) ſent order by the Recorder to Adjourn the Hall to the 7th following, yet the Sheriffs and the multitude proceeded in the Election, and declar'd their Choice of *Papillon* and *Dubois*: On the 7th the Mayor and His Party met again at *Guildhall*, but ſome diſputes ariſing concerning the laſt Adjournment, four Lawyers were ſent for to the Court of Aldermen to argue the validity of the Thing, *viz.* Sir *George Jeffreys* and Mr. *Saunders* for the Mayor, and Mr. *Polexfin* & Mr. *Williams* on the other ſide; but coming to no Concluſion, the Court was Adjourn'd further to that Day Sennight, being the 14th of *July*.

On the 13th of *July*, The King was pleaſed to Iſſue out an Order of Council in theſe Words,

His Majeſty having been Informed by the Lord Mayor and diverſe of the Aldermen of London, *that the Diſorders and Riots ariſen in the City upon the Day appointed for the Election of Sheriffs, have been chiefly occaſion'd by the Proceedings of the Common*

Common Hall in an irregular way contrary to what hath been antiently accuſtomed; His Majeſty by the advice of His Council hath thought fit for the better keeping of the Peace of the City, to direct and hereby to require the Lord Mayor to maintain and preſerve intire the antient Cuſtomes of the City, and for the better doing thereof, to take effectual Order, that at the Common Hall to be held to morrow all Proceedings be begun anew, and carried on in the uſual manner, as they ought to have been upon the 24th Day of June *laſt.*

This was Read the next Day in the Common Hall, but oppoſed by the adverſe Party with noiſe and Clamour, ſome crying out for the *Stat.* 16. *Car.* 1. ch. 10. to be Read, wherein there is a Clauſe declaratory, that the Privy Council have no Authority to examine, determine or diſpoſe of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods and Chattles of any of the Subjects of this Kingdom. But this being thought not pertinent to this purpoſe, they proceeded; my Lord Mayor declaring in the firſt place Mr. *North* duly Elected by him, and that he would Poll for the other Three, *viz. Box*, *Papillon*, and *Dubois*, and accordingly cauſed Books to be fitted with

three Columes only: In the mean time the Sheriffs (with a *Salvo Jure* to their former Election of *Midſummer* Day) went on apart, and Poled for four Heads. The next Day being *Saturday* the 15th, my Lord Mayor declar'd Mr. *Box* duly Elected by the Majority of Voices in his Books, and therefore *North* and *Box* to be Sheriffs for next Year. On the other Hand the Now Sheriffs declar'd *Papillon* and *Dubois* to have the Majority in their Books; and ſo the Pole ended.

On the 27th of *July* the Court of Aldermen Aſſembled, not without ſome apprehenſions of a Diſturbance from the Factious: Two Companies were order'd to be up at the *Exchange* that Day, and the Lieutenancy placed themſelves in the Gallery before the Room where the Aldermen ſate, to keep off the Rabble from preſſing in; A great number were gather'd into *Guild-Hall* for an Anſwer to a Petition, which they had formerly deliver'd to that Court, requiring that *Papillon* and *Dubois* ſhould be call'd forth to give Bond to ſerve for the two Sheriffs of next Year. Some few of the chief of this Party being at laſt call'd in,

my

my Lord Mayor cauſed the following Paper to be Read to 'em, as his final Anſwer,

GEentlemen, this Court hath Conſider'd of your Petition, and will take care that ſuch perſons ſhall take the Office of Sheriffs upon them as are duly Elected, according to Law and the antient Cuſtomes of this City; and in this and all other things this Court will endeavor to maintain the Rights and Priviledges of the Chair and of the whole City; and wherein ye think that we do otherwiſe, the Law muſt Judge between us.

With this Anſwer, the Lord Mayor commanded them in the Kings name to depart; He alſo commanded Sheriff *Pilkinton* to go out and cauſe 'em to depart, which Mr. Sheriff could not diſobey, thô he himſelf and all that party were diſſatisfied with the Anſwer. And thus this matter reſted at that time.

Wedneſday 9th of *Aug.* the King, was pleaſed to ſend Sir *Lionel Jenkins* to fetch the Privy Seal from the Earl of *Angleſey*, which was accordingly deliver'd up. And in the beginning of *Michaelmaſs Term* following

lowing diſpoſed to the Marquiſs of *Halli-fax.*

On the 15th day of *Auguſt* the Dutcheſs of *York* was deliver'd at St. *James*'s of a Daughter, which was on the 16th day Baptized by the Biſhop of *London*, and named *Charlotte-Maria.* The God-father was the Duke of *Ormond*, the Counteſſes of *Clarendon*, and *Arundel* Godmothers. But the Infant dyed in leſs than 3 Months.

During this Long Vacation, Mr. *Box*, who had been choſen Sheriff to ſerve with Mr. *North*, did think fitting to fine, rather than take upon him the Office. Hereupon the Lord Mayor at a Common Hall held the 19th of *September*, propoſed the Electing of an other Sheriff in his place, which thô much oppoſed by the adverſe party, crying, no *North*, no *North*, no Election, *&c.* Yet the Lord Mayor went on in the Election, and by the Majority of his party, *Peter Rich* Eſq; a Lieutenant Collonel in *Southwark*, and twice a Burgeſs in Parliament for that Burrough, was choſen, and ſo declar'd; whereupon the Mayor diſſolved the Court and returned to his Houſe. Notwithſtanding which, the two Sheriffs continued the Aſſembly, and put the queſtion to their own party then remaining, (the other ſide being

ing departed with the Mayor) whether they wou'd abide by their former choice of *Papillon*, and *Dubois*, or not; and thereupon, (notwithſtanding that the Mayor ſent 'em word the Court was diſſolved, and requir'd 'em to depart) made a Pole, and then caſt up their Books, and declared the ſaid *Papillon*, and *Dubois* Sheriffs Elect. But the next Morning my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waiting upon the King at *Whitehall*, gave a full account of the Proceedings. Whereupon the two Sheriffs were ſent for to the Council, ſeverely checkt, and told that they had been Guilty of a High Miſdemeaner; and in fine diſmiſt upon good Bail to Anſwer to an Information for the ſame.

On the 28th of *September* in the morning, Mr. *Dudly North* and Mr. *Rich*, were according to Cuſtom, ſworn Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, before the Lord Mayor in the Huſtings. At which time to prevent a Tumult a Company of the City-Train-Bands were drawn up in *Guild-Hall*. The 30th of *September*, the ſaid Sheriffs were preſented by the Recorder in the *Exchequer*, and Sworn there, the old Sheriffs giving up their Office at the ſame time.

But

But on *Michaelmaſs* day, being the Cuſtomary time for Election of a Lord Mayor of *London*, the Faction Muſter'd their utmoſt Strength againſt Sir *William Prichard*, the next in Courſe, ſetting up againſt him, not only *Gould*, but *Corniſh*, who had been Sheriff but the year before; and at the firſt appearance *Gould* and *Corniſh* had the Majority of Votes, till at laſt upon a long Scrutiny and a thorough examination into the Capacity of the Voters, it was found that a great number had appear'd for them, who were not legally intituled to Voices (no leſs as reported, than 60 of one Company *viz.* the Merchant Taylors) which kind of people being ſtruck out of the Number, it appeared that Sir *William Prichard* had 2138 Votes, and *Gould* 2124. Whereupon on the 25th day of *October*, Sir *William* was by the Court of Aldermen declar'd at *Guild-Hall* Lord Mayor Elect, and the uſual Ceremonies then and there perform'd to him as ſuch, with mighty acclamations from all the Loyal party in *London*.

The 30th of *October* he was Sworn at *Weſtminſter*; At which Solemnity ſome Factious Companies refuſed to attend, as other years.

On the 6th of *November* (the 5th happening on a *Sunday*) the Rabble were so unruly after the Bonfires, that they gather'd together in a great number, at least 1500. Crying a *Monmouth*, and knocking down such as they suspected, not to be of their own Gang; and committing many other riotous actions in *Cheapside* and thereabouts, till dispersed by my Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, assisted by some of the Train-Bands, who took several of the Rioters, and committed them, some to *Newgate*, some to the *Counters*. This occasion'd a strict Order of Council *November* 10th. 'That no person what-'soever should presume to make any Bon-'fires, without special Order so to do by the 'Magistrates. Which Order being vigilantly observed by the Justices of *Middlesex*, and my Lord Mayor, who with the Sheriffs rid up and down the Streets of *London* all *Friday* Night the 17th of *November*, No Riotous Actions and Burning of the *Pope* was suffer'd that Night, as usual some years past.

Afterwards, at the Latter end of this *Mich. Term*, Mr. *Williams* and Mr. *Wallop* Councellors at Law, moved in the Court of *Kings Bench* for a *Mandamus* to be directed to Sir *John More*, and the Aldermen of *London*, to

to Swear either *Gould* or *Corniſh* into the Office of Mayor of *London*: but this Motion was lookt upon as ridiculous, and my Lord Chief Juſtice refuſed to give it the leaſt Countenance, ſuch a *Mandamus* in the Diſjunctive being a thing never heard of, and abſur'd in it ſelf.

This Term alſo it was, That by publick Authority all the Weekly Intelligencies, which hetherto were publiſht every Day but *Sunday*, were prohibited, and the Hawkers ſilenc'd.

On the 24th of *November* the great Cauſe was Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar between his Royal Highneſs and the late Sheriff *Pilkinton*, for theſe words ſpoken of the Plantif, viz. *He Fired the City, and is now come to cut our Throats*. This was the greateſt *Scandalum Magnatum* that was, perhaps, ever Tryed; and the Words being proved by Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Aldermen of *London*, the Jury found for the Plantiff, and gave 100000 *l.* Damages.

On the laſt day of the Term *Pilkinton* render'd himſelf, in diſcharge of his Bail, a Priſoner in Execution; Into whoſe place of Alderman, was Elected Mr. Sheriff *North*.

On

On *Wedneſday* the 29th of *November*, Dyed at his Houſe in St *James's Park* the Illuſtrious Prince, *Rupert* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, &c. in the 63d year of his Age. After whoſe Death His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Conſtable-ſhip of *Windſor*-Caſtle on the Right Honourable the Earl of *Arundel*.

On *Monday* the 18th of *December*, The Right Honorable *Henneage* Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord high Chancellor of *England*, departed this Life: Into whoſe Office Succeeded Sir *Francis North*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, Sir *Francis Pemberton*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench* being removed to be Chief Juſtice in the *Common Pleas*, and Sir *Edmund Saunders* of the Middle *Temple*, made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*.

On St. *Thomas's* Day the Election began for Common-Council Men in *London*, which went generally for the Royalliſts, and accordingly at the firſt Common-Council that was held, it was caried by the Majority of Votes, 'That thanks ſhould be return'd to 'Sir *John Moor* for his good Adminiſtration 'of the Office of Lord Mayor laſt year; 'which was done accordingly.

Be-

Before I conclude this 34th year of His Majeſties Reign, I muſt obſerve that this year was remarkable for the coming of Two very Extraordinary Embaſſadours to our Soveraign, never known before in *England*. One was from the Emperour of *Fez* and *Morocco*, his name *Hamet Ben Ham.t Ben Haddu Ottor*, a Man of great Eminency in his own Country, as report ſays: His buſineſs about ſetling a Peace with *Tangier*; much reſpected he was here, careſt at Court, and at both the Univerſities, and he ſeemed to expreſs no leſs eſteem for our Nation. But at his return, upon what account I know not, he was reported to be received by his Maſter with diſgrace. The other Embaſſadour was from the King of *Bantham*, or *Suroſoam*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; His buſineſs about the *Eaſt-India* Trade.

The end of this year was alſo remarkable for ſeveral new Titles of Honour, to which His Majeſty was pleaſed to promote ſeveral Eminent perſons, who had for their ſignal Loyalty deſerved His Favour, *viz.*

1. The Duke of *Ormond*, Created a Duke of the Kingdom of *England*, but by his old Title of *Ormond*.

2. The

2. The Marquiſs of *Worceſter* Created Duke of *Beaufort*.

3. The Lord *Norris* Created Earl of *Abingdon*.

4. The Vicount *Campden* Created Earl of *Gainsborow*.

5. *Conniers* Lord *Darcy* Created Earl of *Holderneſs*.

6. The Lord *Windſor* Created Earl of *Plimouth*.

7. The Lord *Townſend* Created Vicount *Townſend* of *Raynham*.

8. Sir *Thomas Thinne* Baronet Created Baron *Thinne* of *Warminſter* and Vicount *Weymouth*.

9. Collonel *George Legg* Created Baron of *Dartmouth*.

10. The Lord *Allington* Created a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Baron of *Wymandley*.

11. *Ralf Stawell* Eſq; Created Lord *Stawell* of *Somerton*.

Alſo Collonel *Churchill* was Created Lord *Churchill* of *Aymouth* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

On the 20th of *January* departed this Life, in *Holland*, *Anthony* Earl of *Shaftsbury*; who had left this Kingdom ſome Months

before, under the Imputation of Treasonable Machinations, and fled for the protection of those States, to whom he had formerly, when Lord Chancellor of *England*, applied the old Roman Threat, *Delenda est Carthago.*

An

Anno 35. *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1683.

THe Horſes of *England* are Famous on many Accounts, among others, for Racing: It was upon this Conſideration that the *French* King invited into *France* ſeveral of our moſt Noted Racers, by expoſing a Plate, or Prize, of 1000 *Piſtoles* to be run for before him, in the Plain *d'Achere* near St *Germain en lay*. And accordingly on the 25th of *Feb. s. N.* the ſaid Race was Run before the King, Queen, and Dauphin, by ſeveral of our prime Horſes, where the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Horſe won: and was afterwards purchaſed by the ſaid King. Alſo that King partly upon this account, was pleas'd at that time to countenance the Ho-

nourable *Bernard Howard* Esq; a younger Brother of the Duke of *Norfolk*, so far as to allow him to come in his Coach within the *Louvre*, a Preheminence due only to the Princes of the Blood and some few others of highest quality in *France*.

In *March* ill news arrived from the *East Indies*, importing the loss of the great Town of *Bantham* to the *Dutch*; who under colour of assisting the Rebel Prince of *Bantham* against the King his Father, came with forces and seized upon the Town, turning out the English there, to the great Damage of our English Factory; who for a further weight to their sufferings, about the same time lost their Ship *Joanna*, cast away at Sea, outward bound, and in her above 100000*l.*

On *Thursday* the 22th of March, happn'd a suddain Fire at *Newmarket*, about 8 in the Evening, which Consumed a great part of that Town; but by the Providence of God came not on that side of the Way where the Kings Palace stood.

The *Monday* following, the King, Queen, Duke, and Dutchess Returned to *Whitehall*, where the Court continued till *Saturday* the 14th of *April*, on which Day His Majesty

Majeſty and His Royal Court Departed to *Windſor*.

On *Tueſday* the 24th of *April* happen'd one of the moſt famous and Extraordinary Exploits that was ever known in *London*. One *Broom*, Clark of Skinners Hall, and Coroner of *London*, having a *Latitat* out of the *Kings Bench* in an Action upon the Caſe at the Suit of Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois*, againſt my Lord Mayor, Sheriff *North*, and ſeveral Loyal Aldermen, the ſaid *Broom* acquainting them with the Writ, they all ſubmitted to his Arreſt, and went with him as Priſoners to Skinners Hall, and there remain'd under his Cuſtody till one a Clock at Night: In the mean time 8 Companies of the Militia are raiſed by order of the Leutenancy, and are poſted all that Night in ſeveral parts of the City, to prevent any Tumults which might happen on ſo new a thing as the Arreſt and detainer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; a thing never heard of before, in the times of Peace. And it ſo happen'd that one *Fletcher* a Common Serjeant of the Poultry Counter, having an Action of Debt upon Bond of 400 *l.* againſt the ſaid *Broom*, which Action had been enter'd the Week paſt, and *Broom* acquainted with it, who promiſed to give Bail; but

the Serjeant finding that promiſe not perform'd, and perceiving him to act ſo Malipertly with the Chief Magiſtrates of the City, he makes no further delay but Arreſts his perſon in *Skinners* Hall, and carries him forthwith to the Counter. *Broom* being thus gone, and no body left in Charge of my Lord Mayor and his fellow Priſoners, they demanded if there was any about the Houſe that had any orders to detain 'em any longer in that place, which being Anſwer'd in the Negative, they all departed peacibly to their ſeveral homes.

On *Tueſday* the 8th of *May* was Tryed at *Guild-Hall* before my Lord Chief Juſtice *Saunders*, the Great Riot committed laſt *June* at the Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex*. And this was upon an Information exhibited in the *Crown Office* by Mr. Attorney-General, of which I made mention formerly. Upon a full Evidence, 14 perſons were found Guilty, *viz.* The then Sheriffs *Pilkinton*, and *Shute*, The Lord *Gray* of *Wark*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Corniſh*, *Bethel*, *Jinks*, *Goodenough*, *Deagle*, *Jekel*, *Freeman*, *Wickham*, *Keys*, and *Swinock*. On the Laſt Day but one of *Trinity-Term* they were all Fined ſeverally, as follows; *Pilkinton*, 500 *l.* *Shute* 1000 Marks, *Corniſh*, the ſame Summ,

Lord

Lord *Gray*, the ſame, Sir *Thomas Player* 500 Marks, *Bethel*, 1000 Marks, *Jinks*, 300 Marks, *Deagle*, 400 Marks, *Freeman*, 300 Marks, *Goodenough*, 500 Marks, *Keys*, 100 Marks, *Wickham*, 100 Marks, *Swinnock*, 500 Marks, and *Jekel*, 200 Marks.

On the 19th of *May*, being the laſt *Saturday* in *Eaſter Term*, Sir *Patience Ward*, one of the Aldermen of *London*, was Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar, upon an Information of Perjury, for giving falſe Evidence upon Oath, in the Cauſe Tryed laſt *Mic. Term*, between the Duke, and *Pilkinton*. The Perjury was proved upon him by the Oaths of ſeveral Aldermen and other perſons of great Credit, among which were two of the Jury that Tryed the ſaid Cauſe between the Duke, and *Pilkinton*. Whereupon the ſaid Sir *Patience* was Convicted and found Guilty by the Jury; but the Judgment of the Court was reſpited till next Term.

The better part of the City of *London* both for Number and Quality, appear'd about this time very Loyal, and as an Inſtance of their Good Affections, it was Reſolved at a Common-Council held at *Guild-Hall*, *May*, 22. 'That whereas Sir *William* 'Pritchard Knight, Lord Mayor of this City, 'was in a rude manner lately Arreſted at the

'Suit, or in the name of Mr. *Papillon*, and 'Mr. *Dubois*, and whereas it hath been al-'ledged by the ſaid Mr. *Papillon*, and Mr. '*Dubois*, that the Action upon which the 'ſaid Arreſt was, was proſecuted at the In-'ſtance of the Citizens of *London*, the 'Members of this Court to deliver them-'ſelves and the ſaid Citizens from this un-'true imputation, do declare that they were 'not privy or conſenting to the ſaid Action, 'or Arreſt, and do diſown and diſapprove 'the ſame.

And not long after *Broom* the Coroner was by the Common-Council put out of that Office, and made uncapable of enjoying any place of preferment in the City.

Soon

Soon after, *viz.* on the 25th of *May*, was ſet up in one of the Niches of the Old *Exchange*, a Curious Statue of King *Charles* the Firſt, with this Inſcription underneath, cut in Marble,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ

Sereniſſimi ac Religioſiſſimi Principis

Caroli Primi

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis

Fidei Defenſoris

(*Bis martyris in Corpore & in Effigie*)

Impiis Rebellium manibus ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta

A. D. MDCXLVIII.

Reſtituta & hic demum collocata

A. D. MDCLXXXIII.

Againſt the beginning of *Trinity Term* the Scaffolds in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, after they had ſtood there and cumber'd the Hall for above Three Years, were by order from my Lord Chamberlain, taken down and removed.

On

On *Wedneſday* the 6th of *June*, was held a Common Council at *Guildhall* in *London*, where all the Treaſonable and irregular Acts of that Court in the Times of Rebellion, were Repeal'd, and a Bill paſt in the ſaid Common Council for declaring and aſſerting the Antient Rights of the Chair; by which Bill my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen were reſtored to their negative Voice, which had been taken away by an Act in the late Rebellious Times, and never queſtion'd before that. Alſo it was at this Common Council declar'd and Enacted, That my Lord Mayor has ſufficient and lawful Power of Chooſing one Sheriff. And accordingly my Lord Mayor did the next day declare his Choice at the *Bridg-Houſe* Feaſt, by Drinking to Mr. Alderman *Daniel*, as one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, for the Year inſuing.

On the firſt *Tueſday* in *Trinity-Term*, Judgment was given in the Court of *Kings-Bench*, in the *Quo Warranto* brought laſt *Trinity-Term* againſt the City of *London*, of which I made mention in the laſt Year; The Pleadings were large on both ſides. The chief Crimes on which this Writ was grounded were Two: For exacting Tolls in their Markets illegally, and for framing and Printing a ſcandalous

dalous Petition, wherein they charged the King with obſtructing the Juſtice of the Nation, by Proroguing the laſt Parliament. Whether theſe were ſufficient Cauſes of ſeizing their Liberties was argued *pro* and *con* by the Sollicitor General, and the Recorder, laſt *Hillary-Term*, and by the Attorney-General, and Mr. *Pollixfin*, laſt Term, very largely and elaborately: And now (my Lord Chief Juſtice *Saunders* being Sick and abſent) Juſtice *Jones* having conciſely Summed up all the Proceedings paſt, in a very pithy and ſolid Speech, gave Judgment, and declar'd it to be the unanimous opinion of that Court, *That the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City of* London *be ſeized into the Kings Hands.* After which he Declar'd by the Kings expreſs Order, That Judgment ſhould not be enter'd till His Majeſties Pleaſure be further known.

Thurſday the 14th of *June*, was held a Common Council in *London*, at which Court the following Petition was Order'd to be Preſented to the King at *Windſor*; it was entituled the humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council Aſſembled, 'It acknowledged their hearty 'and unfeigned ſorrow for the miſgovern-

'ment

'ment of that City of late Years, which 'occaſion'd a *Quo Warranto* to be brought 'againſt them and Judgment therein, That 'they are deeply ſenſible and thankfully 'acknowledge the Kings great Favour in 'not requiring Judgment to be immediately 'enter'd thereon; In this diſtreſſed condi-'tion, they humbly caſt themſelves at His 'Royal Feet imploring His Princely Com-'paſſion and Grace, begging Pardon for all 'Offences, with moſt ſolemn promiſes and 'aſſurances of conſtant Loyalty and obedi-'ence to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Suc-'ceſſors, and of a regular Adminiſtration of 'His Government in that City for the future; 'and humbly beg His Majeſties Commands 'and directions. This Petition was carried and Preſented by the Lord Mayor, and ſe-veral Loyal Aldermen and Citizens of *Lon-don* on *Munday* the 18th of *June*; After which my Lord Keeper by the Kings Com-mand Declar'd, 'That for the ſakes of ſo 'many of the preſent Magiſtrates and other 'eminent Citizens in *London*, who are of un-'doubted Loyalty and affection to His Maje-'ſties Service, His Majeſty will ſhew the 'City all the Favour they can reaſonably 'deſire; In fine, That His Majeſty requires 'their Submiſſion to theſe Regulations,

'That

'That no Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, 'Common Serjeant, Town-Clerk, or Co-'roner of *London*, or Steward of *Southwark*, 'ſhall be capable of or admitted to the ex-'erciſe of their reſpective Offices, before 'His Majeſty ſhall have approved them un-'der his own Sign manual; That His Maje-'ſties diſapproving the Mayor twice, He may 'if he pleaſe nominate a Lord Mayor him-'ſelf; ſo alſo for Sheriffs: Nevertheleſs, 'the Election of theſe Officers may be ac-'cording to the antient uſage of the City, 'with ſome ſmall Reſtrictions, then ſpeci-'fied.

On *Wedneſday* the 20th of *June*, was held a Court of Common Council again at *Guild-Hall*; the Queſtion being put whether they ſhould aſſent and ſubmit to His Majeſties Order of Regulation, as above expreſt, it was carried in the affirmative by the Majority of 18 Voices. The *Yeas* being 104, and the *Nays* 86.

Towards the end of this *Trinity-Term* was diſcover'd a Damnable Plot and Conſpiracy, carried on by thoſe who call themſelves *True Proteſtants*. Mr. *Weſt* of the *Temple* was firſt apprehended, examined, and Committed. And His Majeſties Proclamation Dated the 23 of *June*, came

came out for the apprehenſion of others who had Conſpired againſt the Lives of His Moſt Sacred Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, *viz.* Collonel *John Rumſey*, *Richard Rumbold* Mauſter, *Richard Nelthorp* Eſq ; *Edward Wade* Gent. *Richard Goodenough* Gent. Capt. *Walcot*, *William Thompſon*, *James Burton*, and *William Hone*; For the Diſcovery of any of which 100 *l.* was offer'd as a reward to the Diſcoverer. Alſo another Proclamation came out not long after, Dated the 28th of *June*, For the Apprehending of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, *Ford* Lord *Gray*, Sir *Thomas Armſtrong* Knight, and *Robert Ferguſon*, who were alſo fled ; for the Diſcovery of any of which 500 *l.* was offer'd as a reward to the Diſcoverer. The Crimes alledged in the ſaid Proclamations are, 'For Traiterouſly Conſpiring to Compaſs the Death 'and Deſtruction of the King, and His dear'eſt Brother the Duke of *York*, to effect 'which they have held ſeveral Treaſonable 'Conſultations, to Levy Men, and to make 'an Inſurrection in this Kingdom.

On the 2d of *July*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, in a Body, waited on His Majeſty in the *Banqueting-Houſe*, and Preſented

ed him with their Addreſs of Congratulation, 'Importing their thanks to Almighty 'God for bringing to Light this impious 'and Execrable machination, deſigned for 'the deſtruction of His Majeſties Royal 'Perſon, and of his deareſt Brother *James* 'Duke of *York*, and for the Deſtruction of His 'Majeſties beſt Subjects, and to involve 'this and the future Generation in Confu-'ſion, Blood and miſery, carried on by 'Conventiclers and Atheiſtical Perſons, *&c.* Which Addreſs being Graciouſly received by His Majeſty, they then Waited on His Royal Highneſs, and made their Compliment to him on the ſame occaſion. Soon after this, the Members of the *Middle-Temple* Addreſs'd in the like manner, who thought themſelves concern'd more than ordinary to ſhew their Loyalty, in regard ſome of the firſt Diſcover'd Conſpirators did unhappily appear to be of that Society. After which almoſt innumerable Addreſſes on the ſame Subject flow'd from all parts of the Kingdom: At the ſame time alſo the Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of Foraign Princes Congratuled His Majeſty in their Maſters Names for His happy Delivery from the Deſigned Aſſaſination. The King of *France* alſo Publiſht in His Dominions

minions an Edict or Proclamation for the Apprehenſion of thoſe Four mention'd in our Kings Proclamation of *June* the 28th, and propoſed 500 Piſtols for the Diſcovery of each.

On the 12th of *July* was Tryed at the *Old Bayly* the above mention'd Captain *Walcot*, for this horrid Conſpiracy, and upon a full and cleer Evidence was found Guilty of High Treaſon. The next Day the Lord *Ruſſel*, eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to the Earl of *Bedford*, was Tryed for the ſame Treaſon, and upon a cleer Evidence given by the Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick* and others, was found Guilty. The ſame Day alſo, *Hone* and *Rouſe*, were Tryed and found Guilty of the ſame horrid Crime. All which received Sentence of Death the next day from the Recorder Sir *George Treby*, *viz.* the Lord *Ruſſel* by himſelf, and *Walcot*, *Hone*, and *Rouſe*, together; but the Judgment was the ſame, to be drawn, Hang'd, and Quarter'd. During the Tryal of the Lord *Ruſſel*, 4 Companies of the Guards were drawn into *Smithfield*, and there poſted all the Day; two Companies of the Trained Bands in St *Bartholmews* Hoſpital, and a Party of the Life Guard Waited at the Gates of the *Old Bayly*, attending upon the Lord *Howard*.

In

In the mean time, *viz.* on *Friday* the 13th of *July*, about 9 of the Clock in the Morning, a ſad and deſparate action was Committed on himſelf by one of theſe unhappy Conſpirators. *Arthur* Earl of *Eſſex* being a Priſoner in the *Tower* on the account of this execrable Treaſon, was ſo far tranſported by the Devils Temptations as to diſpair of all mercy, and during a ſhort abſence of them that attended, to Murder himſelf, by Cutting his own Throat with a Raiſour.

On *Friday* the 20th of *July*, Three of the foreſaid Traytors were executed at *Tyburn*, *viz.* *Walcot*, *Hone*, and *Rouſe*, according to the Common Judgment in Treaſon, Drawn, Hang'd, and quartered. But the Lord *Ruſſel*, by reaſon of his noble Birth, had the favour from the King to have the Common Judgment mitigated (thô he was againſt ſuch mitigation (as is reported) in the caſe of the late Vicount *Stafford*) and was on the day following, viz. *Saturday* the 21th of *July*, Beheaded in *Lincolns-Inn Fields*. For which purpoſe a Scaffold was erected that Morning on that ſide of the Fields next to the Arch going into *Duke* Street, in the middle between the ſaid Arch and the corner turning

into *Queen-ſtreet*; 10 Companies of the Guards and a Troop of Horſe were drawn up in the Fields at that time, to ſecure the Peace againſt ſo vaſt a Concourſe of People as appeared there on that occaſion. The Lord *Ruſſel* was Beheaded by three ſtroaks of the Executioner, at half an hour after 10 in the morning.

On the ſame Day, the 21th of *July*, was aſſembled a Convocation of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, in their Convocation Houſe there; at which in a Solemn and formal manner they Condemn'd 27 Propoſitions, as falſe, ſeditious, and impious, and moſt of them Heretical and Blaſphemous, infamous to Chriſtian Religion, and deſtructive of all Government, both in Church and State: Which wicked Propoſitions were Collected out of ſeveral modern Authors, namely, *Buchanan*, *Milton*, *Hobs*, *Goodwin*, *Baxter*, *Julian*, *Proteſtant Reconciler*, &c. Which ſaid Books were at the ſame time Ordered to be Burnt, and were Burnt in the Court of the Schools of the ſaid Univerſity.

On *Saturday* the 28th of *July*, being St. *Anns*, Day, about 10 in the Evening, The Lady *Ann* ſecond Daughter to his Royal Highneſs, was Married to Prince *George*, Brother to the King of *Danemark*. Which Prince

Prince arrived at *Whitehall*, the *Thurſday* ſennight before. The Ceremony of the Marriage was performed by the Biſhop of *London*, in the Preſence of the King, Queen, Duke, and Dutcheſs, with moſt of the Great Perſonages of the Court. All That Night, and the next, the Bells Proclaimed the Publick Joy. And preſently after they received the Congratulations of all the Embaſſadours and Publick Miniſters in Town. The like alſo from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in their Scarlet.

Soon after which was publiſht His Majeſties Declaration to all his loving Subjects, dated the 28th of *July*, whereby was ſet forth a ſhort Narration of the Treaſonable Conſpiracy, as it hath been lately diſcovered by undoubted proof and the Confeſſion of divers of the Accomplices, for which happy diſcovery His Majeſty appointed by the ſaid Declaration a Solemn day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, to be celebrated throughout the Kingdom, on *Sunday* the 9th day of *September* next: and that the ſaid Declaration be publickly read in all Churches, as well on *Sunday* the 2d Day of *September*, as on the Day of Thankſgiving aforeſaid. The ſame Day of Thankſ-

giving was also appointed to be observed in *Scotland*.

On *Tuesday* the 7th of *August*, Prince *George* was design'd to be Installed Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, at *Windsor*; but the Ceremony was put off to a further day; and on the First of *Jan.* following he was elected into the Order at *Whitehall*.

Saturday the 25th of *August*, the Dutchess of *York*, and Princess, visited *Bartholmew* Fair, attended by the Earl of *Clarendon*, with several other Lords and Ladies of the Court: not in State, but partly *Incognito*.

The Day for Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*, which of Course is on the 24th Day of *June*, was this year adjourn'd to the 5th Day of *September*, on which Day the Livery Men of the City being Assembled at *Guild-Hall*, they confirm'd my Lord Mayors choice of *Peter Daniel* Esq; and chose, to serve with him, *Francis Dashwood* Esq; Sheriffs for the year insuing. At the same time Mr. Deputy *Ailworth* was chosen into the Office of Chamberlain of the City of *London* in the Room of Sir *Thomas Player*, removed. All which, with the other Elections of Bridgmaster, and Ale-Cunner, was perform'd with the ancient gravity and Moderation, and not at all

all with ſuch Riotous and Factious heats and animoſities as of late years.

The 9th of *September* was Solemnized, according as it had been appointed, with Thankſgiving in all Churches, for Gods Gracious preſervation of His Majeſty and his Royal Brother from the late curſed Conſpiracy of thoſe that call themſelves *True Proteſtants*. Nor were thoſe of the Communion of the Church of *Rome* unmindful of this deliverance, but did alſo concur with His Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects in expreſſing their Loyal Joy on the ſame occaſion, and on the ſame 9th of *September* did Celebrate in all their publick Chappels at *London* an extraordinary Service on this account.

In this Month the right Honourable Sir *Francis North*, Lord Keeper, was Created a Baron of this Kingdom by the Title of Lord *Guilford*.

On *Michaelmaſs* Day, the uſual time for the Election of a new Lord Mayor, the Choice was Adjourn'd over for ſix Days longer; but before that Day came, the King being diſpleaſed at the Delays of the City in not Signing the Particulars by their Common Council formerly yielded, relating to their Charter, cauſed the Attorney-General to enter Judgment of Seizure in the *Quo Warranto*, which was done on *Thurſday Octo-*

ober the 4th; and thereupon His Majeſty gave Sir *William Prichard* His Commiſſion to Execute the Office of Lord Mayor of *London*, during pleaſure; ſo alſo to the two new Sheriffs, Mr. *Daniel*, and Mr. *Daſhwood*, all which were Sworn with the uſual Oaths. At the ſame time Mr. *Jenner* of the Inner *Temple* was Knighted by the name of Sir *Thomas Jenner*, and made the Kings Recorder of *London*, in the Room of Sir *George Treby*, diſplaced.

About the ſame time it was that the Eminently Loyal Sir *George Jeoffreys* was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench* in the place of Sir *Ed. Saunders*, who dyed laſt Term; And in the *Common Pleas* Sir *Francis Pemberton* being put out, Sir *Thomas Jones* was made Lord Chief Juſtice there, in his Room. And Sir *Francis Pemberton* practized at the *Common Pleas* Bar as a Serjeant in the following Term.

On *Sunday* the 7th of *October*, my Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs appear'd at *Guild-Hall* Chappel, as uſually, in their Gowns and Chains; but none of the Aldermen in their Gowns and Chains, but ſeveral of the Loyal Aldermen attended in their ordinary habits, 16 of them being made Juſtices of the Peace by the Kings new Commiſſion, in which 8 Factious Aldermen were left

left out, *viz. Allin*, *Frederick*, *Laurence*, *Clayton*, *Ward*, *Shorter*, *Gold*, and *Corniſh*. But on *Saturday* the 13th of *October*, The King ſent a new Commiſſion to the City, impowering the aboveſaid 16 Loyal Aldermen, together with 8 new Aldermen, *viz.* Sir *Benjamin Newland*, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Sir *John Buckworth*, *Samuel Daſhwood*, (one of the preſent Sheriffs) *Charles Duncomb*, *Jacob Lucy*, *Peter Palavazine*, and *Benjamin Thorogood*, to act as Aldermen in their ſeveral Wards in the ſaid Commiſſion mention'd. And accordingly ſeveral of them attended on my Lord Mayor the Day following at *Guild-Hall* Chappel, after the uſual form and manner in Gowns and Chains, and the next Week aſſembled in a Court of Aldermen, as formerly.

On *Saturday* the 27th of *October*, *Aaron Smith*, who had given ſcandalous Inſtructions to *Colledge* at his Tryal at *Oxford*, and had alſo behaved himſelf inſolently at the ſaid Tryal, and who had been ſince Tryed upon an Information for the ſame, and found Guilty, was now brought to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, and received Judgment for his ſaid offence, *viz.* 500 *l.* Fine, to Stand in the Pillory the *Tueſday* following at *Weſtminſter*, and at the *Old Exchange*

the next *Tueſday* after; to be bound to his good Behaviour for one Year; and Impriſonment till this be performed.

Monday the 29th of *October*, being the next Day after *Simon* and *Jude*, is the annual Solemnity of Swearing the Lord Mayor of *London*, in the *Exchequer*. And accordingly this Year His Majeſty having appointed Sir *Henry Tulſe* by His Commiſſion to execute that Office during His Pleaſure, he was after the uſual manner attended to *Weſtminſter* by the Companies, did the uſual Ceremonies in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, made the uſual Cavalcade in *London*, but without Pageants, and Dined at *Grocers-Hall*, the other Companies Dining at their ſeveral Halls as in former Years.

On the 5th of *November*, ſeveral Tumults and Riotous Actions being Committed by the Rabble in and about *London*; eſpecially upon the Sieur *Citters*, Ambaſſador from the *United Provinces*, by aſſaulting his Coach and throwing into it ſeveral Squibs, Stones and Firebrands, whereby his Lady, who was then with him, was dangerouſly wounded; and Complaint hereof being made to the King in Council on the 7th of *November*, His Majeſty was pleas'd to order for the future. 'That no Perſon

'or

'or Perſons whatſoever do preſume to 'throw any Squibs or other Fireworks in the 'Streets of *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, or other 'place within the Weekly Bills of Morta-'lity, nor aſſemble together for the making 'of Bonfires: And the Lord Mayor Al-'dermen and Juſtices of Peace in their re-'ſpective Limits, are required to take due 'care for the Performance of the ſaid Or-'der of Council.

In this *Michaelmas-Term*, Mrs. *Celier*, who had formerly ſtood in the Pillory, and been Fined 1000*l.* for which ſhe had lain a Priſoner in *Newgate* for ſeveral Years, was now Bail'd out, upon a Writ of Error which ſhe had brought to reverſe all the Proceedings.

On the 22d of *November*, this *Michaelmas-Term*, *Algernoon Sidney* Eſq; (who had been arraign'd for High Treaſon on the 7th Inſtant) was Tryed for the ſame, and found Guilty at the *Kings-Bench* Bar; and on the 26th, being the *Monday* following, he was brought to the ſaid Bar and received Sentence of Death as uſual in the Caſes of High Treaſon, and was beheaded at *Tower-Hill* on the 7th of *December* following.

On *Saturday* the 24th of *November*, The Duke of *Monmouth* came in voluntarily about

about 5 at Night, and ſurrender'd himſelf to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, having before writ a very Submiſſive Letter to His Majeſty, entirely reſigning himſelf to His Majeſties diſpoſal. Hereupon His Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs went down to the Secretaries Office, where the Duke of *Monmouth* was, who ſhew'd himſelf very ſenſible of his Crime in the late Conſpiracy, making a full Declaration of it; and having ſhew'd an extraordinary Penitence for the ſame, and made a particular Submiſſion to his Royal Highneſs for his misbehavior to him, His Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs received ſo much ſatisfaction, that upon his Royal Highneſs's deſire and Mediation, His Majeſty was pleaſed to Pardon the ſaid Duke, and order the Attorney-General to ſtop further Proceedings againſt him.

On the laſt Day of *Michaelmas Term*, ſix Priſoners then in the *Tower* for High Treaſon, were Bail'd, *viz.* the Lord *Gerard Brandon*, Mr. *Booth*, Mr. *Trenchard*, Mr. *Hamden* Jun. Mr. *Charleton*, and Major *Wildman*, all which being accuſed for Conſpirators in the late deteſtable *Plot*, and but one Witneſs againſt them, they were Bail'd out in 2000 *l* apiece, and 1000 *l* their Sureties, except Mr. *Hamden*, againſt whom

whom there being a Bill of Indictment for High Misdemeaners, he was bound in 10000 *l.* himself, and 5000 *l.* his Sureties.

On *Thursday* the 6th of *December*, one *Johnson*, a Cracktbraind Fellow, met the King as he was walking in St. *James Park*, and laying his Hand on his Sword, told His Majesty he had wrong'd him, and demanded satisfaction; but being seiz'd by the Guards, and appearing to be Distracted, upon Examination, he was tied Neck and Heels together for a while at the Guard Stables, and let go again.

On *Friday* the 7th of *December*, the Duke of *Monmouth* being fallen again into the Kings displeasure for refusing to Sign what he had confest upon his coming in, was Banisht the Court and expell'd the Royal Presence. This was on the same Day that *Sidney* was beheaded on the *Tower-Hill*.

Friday, the 4th of *January*, the Lord *Peters* who had lain a long time a Prisoner in the *Tower* on the account of *Oates*'s Plot, without being brought to his Tryal, departed this Life in his said Confinement. A little before his departure the said Lord sent to the King a Letter, wherein he disown'd in his last Words, and upon his Salvation, the

the matters which he ſtood accuſed of.

About the middle of *December* this Year began a very eminent and extraordinay Froſt, it laſted without any conſiderable Intermiſſion till the 5th of *February*, during which time the *Thames* was Frozen over with a ſolid and Contiguous Ice in all places above the Bridge, Booths built thereon, with Thouſands of People continually walking over, and Sliding; I my ſelf walkt over at the *Temple*, and ſo all along the Channel to *Weſtminſter* Stairs on the 9th of *January*: Alſo on or about the ſame Day Coaches went over at *Sommerſet-Houſe*, and at the *Temple*. In the Extremity of this Weather, the King granted His Letters Mandatory, Dated the 4th of *January*, to the Biſhop of *London*, to make a Collection in all Pariſhes in *London* and the Subburbs of the ſame, for the relief of the Poor, encouraging His Subjects to ſuch a needful Charity by his own Example, having order'd large Sums of Mony to be Iſſued out of His Treaſury for that purpoſe, which Letters were Read in all Churches the two following *Sundays*, and Collections made accordingly. On the 23d of *January*, being the Firſt Day of *Hillary Term*, the Lawyers went over the Ice from the

the *Temple* to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and back again, as familiarly as on the Land, ſome walkt on Foot, and ſome went in Coaches which carried People from the *Temple* Stairs to *Weſtminſter* for the ſame fare as by Land, and plied between thoſe two places (though not in ſo great Numbers) as the Watermen do in Summer. Abundance of Booths were erected Croſs between the *Temple* and *Southwark*, in which place an abſolute Fair was held, for above a Fortnight, of almoſt all ſorts of Trades, and Printing Preſſes erected both for Letters and Pictures; a Bull Baited, a Fox Hunted, and a whole Ox Roaſted on the Ice over againſt *Whitehall*. Nor was this Froſt thus Wonderful only above the Bridge, but Booths were erected, and People paſt over on the Ice, frequently in diverſe places, below the Bridge. And the Sea it ſelf frozen for divers Miles from the Shore, on the Coaſts of *England*, *France*, and eſpecially *Holland*; Inſomuch that for above a Fortnight no Packet Boat or any other Veſſel of Intelligence, could either come out of thoſe parts or go from hence.

Thus ends this Year, a Year of Extraordinary note in *England*, for the happy Diſcovery of a Helliſh Conſpiracy againſt the Lives

Lives of his Sacred Majeſty, and Royal Highneſs, and againſt the Antient Government of this Kingdom both in Church and State, a Conſpiracy contrived and carried on by Proteſtant Diſſenters, inveterate *Calviniſts*, and old Common-wealths-men.

Nor was this Year leſs remarkable abroad, partly for the Death of *Anna Tereſia* Queen of *France*, and *Alphonſo* King of *Portugal*; but above all for the formidable and Bloody Deſcent of the Turks, into *Hungary*, Invited thither by Count *Tekeley*, a Proteſtant Rebel againſt the Emperor. The Mahumetan Army conſiſting of 150000 fighting Men, Horſe and Foot, came before *Vienna* on the 9th of *July*, Commanded by the Grand *Viſier* in Perſon. The Emperor had retired two Days before, and left the City under the Command of Count *Staremberg*, who defended it bravely, notwithſtanding all the Bloody Aſſaults and utmoſt endeavors of the Enemy, till on the $\frac{12}{2}$ of *September*, the Seige was rais'd, in the highth of the Defendants Extremity, by the coming of the King of *Poland*; who having joyn'd with the Imperial Forces, Commanded by the Duke of *Lorrain*, not only beat off and routed the Turkiſh Army, with vaſt Slaughter and no leſs Booty, but purſuing his Blow

Blow, took from them the Fort of *Barkan*, and the City of *Gran* (formerly call'd *Strigonium*) after it had been poſſeſt by the Turks 78 Years. Which City had been formerly, before it was loſt by the Chriſtians, the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*. To the Glory of the Engliſh Nation, ſome of our Country Men were preſent at the Siege of *Vienna*, in defence of which they Signalliz'd their Valour. In particular the Lord *Landſdown*, Eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Bath*, whom for his extraordinary merits the Emperor created a Count of the Sacred Empire: An Honour which the Anceſtors of the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* had formerly attain'd in the defence of *Strigonium*.

One thing more, renders this Year remarkable, which was partly Domeſtick and Partly Foraign. *Tangier* in *Africa*, being poſſeſt by the *Portugals*, came to the Crown of *England* with our now Queen *Catherine*, and having coſt our King ſince he had it, vaſt Sums of Mony in defending it againſt the Moors, and alſo in making the greateſt part of a Mole there, which not being found ſo feaſible, as expected, the Charges very great and certain, the Expectation of any advantage from thence very uncertain; His Majeſty was pleaſed about

about the end of this laſt Summer to commiſſion my Lord *Dartmouth*, attended with about 20 Sail of Ships, to go and utterly to demoliſh the ſaid Town, Caſtle, and Mole at *Tangier*, to choke up the Haven, and to bring off the Ordinance, and *Engliſh* Inhabitants to *England*, ſending the Foraigners to their ſeveral Countries, but firſt compounding with every Man for his Ground, Eſtate, and Property in their ſeveral Houſes; all which was accordingly done in about ſix Months time.

An-

Anno 36 *Car.* 2.

Anno Dom. 1684.

I Begin my Hiſtorical Collections this Year with an Occurrence of Extraordinary Note, *viz.* the Bayling the Lords in the *Tower*, which, tho' often moved for, yet could never be obtain'd till now. The Earl of *Danbys* Caſe was argued this *Hillary Term*, and on the laſt Day of the Term, being *February* the 12th, the Judges in the *Kings-Bench* did ſeverally give their Opinions and their Reaſons for the ſame, concluding all in one Judgment, That his Lordſhip ought to be Bail'd, and accordingly Bail was taken.

His Bail were { The Duke of *Somerſet*. / The Duke of *Albemarl*. / The Earl of *Oxford*. / The Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

The other Lords being within the ſame Reaſon, were admitted to the ſame Advantage; as alſo the Earl of *Tyrone*, who had lain Priſoner in the *Gate-Houſe*, about the ſame ſpace of time with thoſe in the *Tower*. Their ſeveral Bail were

For the Earl of *Powis*
- The Duke of *Norfolk*.
- The Duke of *Beaufort*.
- The Earl of *Pembroke*.
- The Earl of *Peterborough*.

For the Lord *Arundal* of *Warder*
- The Earl of *Dorſet*.
- The Earl of *Scarſdale*.
- The Earl of *Bath*.
- The Earl of *Clarendon*.

For the Lord *Bellaſis*
- The Earl of *Aylesbury*.
- The Earl of *Weſtmerland*.
- The L. Vicount *Falconbridge*.
- Sir *John Talbot*.

For the Earl of *Tyrone*
- The Earl of *Roſcommon*.
- The Earl of *Mount-Alexander*.
- The Earl of *Carlingford*.
- The Lord *Anneſley*.

The

The Principal Lords were Bound in a Recognizance of 10000 *l* each, and their ſeveral Bail in 5000 *l* each, upon Condition that the abovemention'd principal Lords do appear in the Houſe of Lords the next Seſſions of Parliament, and not depart without leave of that Court.

On the ſame Day Mr. *John Hamden* received Judgment. He had been accuſed and Committed for High Treaſon in the late accurſed Conſpiracy, but in regard, there wanted the Circumſtance of Two Witneſſes againſt him, which is neceſſary in all Caſes of that nature, he was Indicted and Tryed in the *Kings-Bench* Court, this Term, and found Guilty of a High Treſpaſs and Miſdemeaner in Conſpiring to Levy War, *&c.* and now his Judgment was That he ſhould pay 40000 *l* for a Fine to the King, and find Sureties for his good Behavior during Life, and to be Committed till this be paid and done.

The Lord *Brandon*, Mr. *Booth*, Major *Wildman*, Mr. *Charleton*, Mr. *Trenchard*, and ſome others who had been accuſed for being in the ſaid Conſpiracy, and had been ſince admitted to Bail, were on this laſt Day of *Hillary-Term*, abſolutely diſcharg'd.

It is obſervable in relation to the late great

Froſt, That the extremity of that Weather had made ſuch a Mortality and Sickneſs (as I may call it) among Fiſh, not only of freſh Rivers and Ponds, but even at Sea, that abundance of Fiſh of almoſt all ſorts were obſerved to dye of themſelves, and float to Shore; upon which account ſeveral Phyſitians of the Roman Catholick Religion, having conſider'd of the eating of Fiſh, they agreed that it muſt needs be unwholſome; whereupon a general diſpenſation was granted by the Eccleſiaſticks of that Party, to all Roman Catholicks for the eating of Fleſh three Days in the Week, *viz. Sundays*, *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, all the Lent this Year: A thing not known before.

Acts of Hoſtility being fiercely purſued this Spring between the *French* and *Spaniard*, both by Sea and Land, His Majeſty of *Great Brittain* being concern'd on neither ſide, but at Amity with both, was pleas'd to Command by His Proclamation Dated at *Newmarket*, *March* the 12th, That the Peace ſhould be kept inviolably on both ſides, in all Roads, Creeks, and Ports of His Dominions, and that all His Commanders and Officers ſhould oppoſe themſelves againſt any that ſhould aſſault any of the

the Ships of His Allies in any His Roads, Creeks, or places under His Protection, *&c.*

On the 14th of *April*, Sir *Leoline Jenkins* obtain'd leave of His Majesty to surrender his place of Secretary of State, and *Sidney Godolphin* Esq; (now Lord *Godolphin*) was Sworn Secretary.

On the 21st of *April*, *James Holloway* Merchant being out-law'd in Treason, having been Indicted for the late Conspiracy and fled, was brought to the *Kings-Bench* Bar: where the Attorney-General declared to the Court, and the Court to him, That if he thought he could make himself appear Not Guilty, the King would wave his Attainder by Outlary, and he might stand a Tryal by a Jury: But he Declar'd That he could not undertake to make himself appear Not Guilty, for he had confest his Guilt to the King: Whereupon a Rule of Court was made for his Execution on the 30th of the present *April*, on which Day he was accordingly Executed.

On *Saturday* the 10th of *May*, *Titus Oates* was arrested at the *Amsterdam* Coffee-House, in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* at the Suit of His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, for calling the said Duke Traytor, and other abominable Language.

He was carried to *Woodstreet-Counter*, where he lay two Days, and was then removed by *Habeas Corpus* to the *Kings-Bench* Prison. The next Term he let Judgment go by default, and on the last Day of the Term a Writ of Enquiry of Damages was Executed at the *Kings-Bench* Bar, where the Jury upon hearing the Evidence gave 100000*l* Damages.

About the beginning of *May*, the King was pleased to revoke and determine the Commission (formerly granted to several Commissioners) for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and to commit those Affairs to the Care of His Royal Highness.

Also in this Month of *May*, a Noble and most Elaborate Statue of his Now Majesty, in gray Marble, was erected on a Curious Pedestal of the same, in the very middle, or Center, of the *Old-Exchange*, The Garb and Habit was that of a Roman *Cæsar*, The Workman that Cut it was Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, the most Famous Statuary that *England* ever produced, and equal, if not Superiour to the best of *Europe* in this Age. This was performed at the charge of the *Hamborough* Company, and Cost 500*l*.

The

The Inſcription on the Pedeſtal is,

Carolo II Cæſari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo,
Generis humani Delicijs,
Utriuſq; fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Maris Domino & Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia Benignitate floret
Fidei intemeratæ Gratitudinis Æternæ
Hoc Teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit.
Anno Sal. Humanæ
MDCLXXXIV.

On the 28th of *May*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to declair in Council at *Hampton-Court*, That he thought it fit, and for His Service, that his Royal Highneſs ſhould be preſent at the Meetings of the Council.

And accordingly the Duke Sate that Day, and continued ſo to do.

On *Wedneſday* the 11th of *June*, Sir *Thomas Armſtrong* was brought to *London*, and committed to *Newgate* in order to his Execution, being Outlawd in High Treaſon. He had been taken at *Leyden* in *Holland*, by Order of the States there, and immediately brought to *Roterdam*, and Shipt away for *England*. There needed no Tryal of him, in regard he fled and was Outlawd, and did not yield himſelf within a year, ſo as to have any benefit of the Stat. 5. *E.* 6. 11. Wherefore he was Executed at *Tyburn* on the 20th of *June*, being a *Friday*; the ſame Day of the ſame Month, and the ſame Day of the Week, on which the five Jeſuits were Executed in the ſame manner at the ſame place juſt five years before: His head was ſet up on *Weſtminſter-Hall* between thoſe of *Cromwell*, and *Bradſhaw*; one of his Quarters upon *Temple Bar*, two others at *Alderſgate*, and *Algate*, and the 4th was ſaid to be ſent down to *Stafford*, for which Town he had been a Burgeſs in Parliament.

On *Thurſday* the 26th of *June*, His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, being Captain of the Artillary Company of *London*, did them the Honour to march in their Head through the

the City to the Artillary Ground, and there Lead 'em up in Perſon, with mighty Joy and Acclamations.

On the 7th of *July*, the City of *Durham*, ſurrender'd their Charter into the Hands of their Prince, the Biſhop of *Durham*, ſoon after which ſurrender He granted them a new one, reſerving to himſelf the Confirmation of their Mayor, Aldermen, and Chief Officers, in like manner as the King had done before in other parts of this Kingdom, Moſt Corporations having ſurrenderd and renew'd, about this time.

On the firſt of *October* was made a Review or Muſter of His Majeſties Land Forces on *Putney Heath*; a moſt Gallant Military appearance. The Horſe that Day conſiſted of the Three Troops of Guards, and of their Three of Granadiers, of the Earl of *Oxfords* Regiment of Horſe Guards, and the Lord *Churchills* Regiment of Dragoons. The Foot were Two Batalions form'd from the *Royal* Regiment of Guards and their Granadiers; One Batalion from the *Coldſtream* Regiment of Guards and Granadiers; One Batalion from the Earl of *Dunbarton*'s Regiment and their Granadiers, and One from the *Admiral* Regiment. The total of Horſe and Foot which then Rendavouz'd were above

above 4000 advantagiously Trained and well clad Men. All being that Day, commanded by the Earl of *Craven*. At which Review both their Majesties, and Royal Highnesses, were present with great satisfaction.

About this time His Majesty was pleas'd to Dissolve the Commission formerly granted, in the year 1681, to certain Commissioners to dispose of Ecclesiastical Preferments, belonging to the Crown: So that the said Preferments are now again in His Majesties immediate disposal.

Sir *William Prichard* the late Loyal Lord Mayor of *London*, having this Summer brought His Action upon the Case against Mr. *Papillon*, for causing him to be Arested in the time of his Mayeralty, without any legal cause of Action (of which I made mention in the last year) the cause was Tryed before my Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys* by *Nisi Prius* at *Guild-Hall*, on the 6th of *Nov.* And upon a full hearing of the Evidence, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and gave him 10000 *l.* Damages.

Other matters of Publick Concern were transacted this *Michaelmas Term.* Several Factious persons were convicted and Sentenced for Speaking Scandalous and Seditious Words of the Government; In perparticular *Elias Best* (commonly call'd the

Pro-

Proteſtant Hop-Merchant) was fined 1000 *l.* to ſtand thrice in the Pillory, and good Behaviour during Life: *Dalby*, and *Nicholſon*, two of *Oates*'s Men, for the like: and one Mr. *Butler* of *Northamptonſhire* convicted upon an Information for preſenting and Reading to the Knights of the Shire choſen for that County, at the laſt Election, a Seditious Paper of Addreſs to them, from ſome factious perſons, for which he was fined 500 Marks, and good behaviour during Life. And to ſhew What matters are too frequently tranſacted in Conventicles, one *Thomas Roſwell* a Conventicle Preacher at *Redriff* was this Term Tryed and convicted of High Treaſon, in ſpeaking certain very foul and Treaſonable Words on the 14th of *September* laſt, in his Preachment at his ſaid Conventicle; but ſome queſtions ariſing in Relation to the form of his Indictment, which being argued by Council on both ſides, the Court took time to adviſe of their Judgment till next Term, and before that arrived, the ſaid *Roſwell* obtained His Majeſties Gracious Pardon. But as if this was not ſufficient to ſhew the ill Principles of the Diſſenting Party, about the ſame time news arrived at *London*, of the moſt Barberous Act in *Scotland* that has been heard

of

of in many Years. Some desperate Rebells there, had in the Night time affixed a most Villanous and Trayterous Paper on several Crosses and Church Doors in that Country, and therein declared War against the King (under the name of *Charles Stuart*) and publisht their Resolutions to kill and destroy all those that serve and adhere to Him; in pursuance whereof they came on the 19th of *November* at Night (being about 36 Footmen and 16 Horsemen) to an Inn, called *Swine-Abby*, 13 Miles from *Edinborough*, and there Barberously Murder'd two Gentlemen of His Majesties Horse Guards, in their Beds, cutting and mangling their Bodies, and carrying away with them several Pieces of their Flesh.

Also this *Michaelmas Term*, on the 13th of *November*, *Titus Oates* was in the *Kings Bench* Court indicted for Perjury, in Relation to *Ireland*'s being in *London* at that time the said *Oates* Swore to, at his Tryal; to which Indictment he pleading Not Guilty, the Tryal was appointed to be next Term. After this at the Sessions in the *Old Bayly*, *December*, 12th he was again Indicted upon an other Indictment of Perjury, in Relation to his being Present at the supposed Consult of the Jesuits at the *White-Horse* Tavern, and upon

Not

Not Guilty pleaded, this alſo was appointed to be Tryed in the *Kings Bench.* Court next Term: And the Indictment was removed thither.

The Roads being this Winter extreamly infeſted with Robbers, His Majeſty was pleaſed, on the 19th of *December*, to Order in Council, and declare His pleaſure for redreſs, 'That all His Officers of Juſtice 'and other His loving Subjects do uſe their 'utmoſt Diligence and Endeaver for the ap-'prehending all Robbers and Highway 'Men; And for the Encouragement of ſuch 'as ſhall apprehend any ſuch Offender, it 'was further Order'd, That ſuch Perſon or 'Perſons, who ſhall at any time from the 'preſent, till the 19th of *December*, 1685, 'and after that day, till His Majeſty ſhall 'pleaſe to recall this Order, either by Pro-'clamation or His Order in Council, ap-'prehend any Robber or Highway Man, 'and cauſe him to be brought into Cuſtody, 'ſhall within 15 days after his Conviction 'have a Reward of 10 *l.* for every ſuch 'Offender ſo apprehended and Convicted; 'And all Sheriffs of the Reſpective Counties 'where ſuch Conviction ſhall be had, are 'by the ſaid Order required, upon the Cer-'tificate of the Judge, or Two or more Juſtices

'of

'of the Peace, before whom ſuch perſons 'ſhall be convicted of ſuch Apprehenſion, and 'Conviction, to pay unto the Perſon or Per-'ſons who ſhall apprehend ſuch Offendors, the 'Reward aforeſaid, within the ime aforeſaid, 'out of His Majeſties Monies received by 'ſuch Sheriff or Sheriffs in that County 'where ſuch Conviction ſhall be, which ſhall 'be allow'd unto him or them upon his or 'their accounts in the *Exchequer*: And 'all Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, 'Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, 'Baylies, and other Officers and perſons what-'ſoever, were required to take notice of the 'ſaid Order, and to be aiding and aſſiſting 'in all things tending to the Execution of the 'ſame, as they tender His Majeſties diſpleaſure, 'and upon pain of being Proceeded againſt as 'Contemners of His Majeſties Royal Autho-'rity.

This Chriſtmaſs the reſtleſs and implacable Spirit of the Diſſenters, appeared again, by diſperſing in ſeveral Places in and about *London*, a moſt Wicked, Falſe, and Treaſonous Libel, relating to the Death of the Late Earl of *Eſſex*; and upon ſtrict ſearch and enquiry after the Author, One *Henry Danvers*, Commonly call'd Colonel *Danvers*, late of *Newington* in *Middleſex*, appear'd

to

to be the man; but being upon the Diſcovery, fled, His Majeſty was pleaſed on the 4th of *Jan.* to command publick Notice to be given, 'That whereas the ſaid *Henry* 'Danvers ſtands accuſed upon Oath of ſe-'veral Treaſonable and Dangerous Practi-'ces, and is fled from Juſtice, Whoever ſhall 'apprehend the ſaid *Henry*, and cauſe him to 'be delivered into ſafe Cuſtody, that he 'may be proceeded againſt according to 'Law, ſhall receive a Reward of 100 *l.* to be 'forthwith paid by the Lords Commiſſion-'ers of the Treaſury.

In the beginning of this *Hillary Term*, Sir *Scroop How*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Nottingham* in the late Parliaments, appear'd in the *Kings Bench* Court, to Anſwer to an Information for words ſpoke againſt His Majeſty and Royal Highneſs, which being Read, he pleaded Guilty, confeſt his offence with much ſorrow, and caſt himſelf upon the King's and Duke's mercy: To whom being the next Day introduc'd, he was upon his humble Submiſſion, received to Grace; upon which he acknowledg'd, that he owed to his Majeſties Goodneſs his Life, and his Eſtate; and that he would for the future dedicate both

both to the Service of His Majeſty, and the Royal Family.

Thus ended the 36th Year of His Majeſties Reign, in a State of Tranquillity and Peace, after ſo many Terrors, Diſquiets and Tumults; the Remembrance of which, as it Magnifies our preſent Happineſs by Compariſon of paſt Troubles, ſo ought we never to forget to pay our due Applauſe, Love, and Veneration to the Sacred Memory of our late Gracious Soveraign King *Charles the* 2d, who (under God) has wrought this Bleſſed Change: A Change by which He render'd His Subjects the moſt happy People of *Europe*, and himſelf the moſt Glorious and Admired Prince of *Chriſtendom*; who by a Conduct truly Royal, could reduce a People Plunged, and almoſt overwhelm'd in Confuſion, into a Quiet not to be expected, hardly to be hoped for; and by his incomparable Prudence aſſwage a Faction blown up into a Tempeſt, more Violent & Deaf than Winds, and Seas. In what Words, what Deeds, can we expreſs a Gratitude equal to ſuch a Merit? Statues of Marble, and Tryumphal Arches may pay a leſſer Debt of Veneration; but for this Bleſſing, ſuch are too poor acknowledgments. Let all True *Engliſhmen* raiſe

raiſe him a Better, a more laſting, and more Worthy Monument, a Monument of Grateful Hearts: Let us Eternize His Glorious Name through all Generations; Let our Applauſes laſt for ever: But above all, let us expreſs our Love and Eſteem for His Memory, by our unfained Loyalty, true Faith, and Allegiance to His moſt Royal, and moſt Equal Brother, the Brother of His Vertues, Our preſent Gratious Soveraign *King* JAMES *the Second*; whom God grant long to Live and Reign over us, to the unſpeakable Joy and Comfort of all His Majeſties Good Subjects, and to the Confuſion of His Enemies.

☞ Note, that the Year of our Lord in the running Title is to be ſuppoſed to begin according to the Almanack, in *January*, and not on the 25th of *March*.

FINIS.

Errata.

PAge 15. l. *penul.* r. *tacking.* p. 59. l. 15. r. *as was said.* p. 69. l. 4. r. *Leoline.* p. 113. l. 3. for, *Bar.* r. *Court.* p. 149. l. 20. for, *Bar.* r. *Court.* p. 185. l. 17. f. *Proceedings.* r. *Judgment.*

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Some

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